INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO. 63--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 13 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Mar	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

About	Steamers	Tons.
4 p.m. 21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£103
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	22nd Feb.	12th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	6th Mar.	15th „
Sumatra Maru ..	11th „	9th „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	11th „	24th „
Hankow Maru ..	27th „	6th April.
Heinan Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th „	11th „
Indus Maru ..	10th April.	16th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22987

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
12th Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929 13thMar.	Baroda ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
15th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
18th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
3rdApril	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	— —	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 Mar.	7 April
Hakozaki Maru..	10 00	4 Apr.	21 „
Hakusan Maru ..	t0400	18 „	5 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 „	24 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street [illegible] BOMBAY.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park,
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shahjahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mill Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Motibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with a fair knowledge of English for an Office in Bombay. Apply stating salary required, qualifications, experience, etc. C/o., Box No 2256 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31932

WANTED—Two GRADUATES—one Science knowing and the other Persian knowing for K. D. Vaghani High School, Jodiya (Jamnagar) on Salaries of Rs. 70/- and Rs. 60/- p.m. respectively to start with. Rise according to satisfactory work and period of service. Apply with testimonials to B. M. DOSHI, EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Nawanagar State, JAMNAGAR.
A 31912

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetulsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Commodious one-storied BUNGALOW, No. 281 Tardeo Road, next to Mr. Adenvala's Bungalow. Apply to ANANDJEE VALJEE, Ghadial Galli, Moolji Jetha Market, Bombay, 2.
C 1497

FRONT ROOM LET, where one Chair and Table admit. Rent Rs. 15 Apply CHOCKSEE, 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
C R1491

FOR any community, ROOMS with individual water supply and electric lights to be let at Lower Parel near B. B & C. I. Railway Station in Cassam Mitha's new Buildings at low rents. Apply at the premises or Mehtaji Gulamhusein, care AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., Queens Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station, Bombay
C R1500

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.
M R1391

FOR SALE.

NICKEL PLATING PLANT complete brand new, with accessories "W. Canning make." Particulars on application to Auto Supply Co. Bunder Road, Karachi.
T 31872

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHADAR—DON'T BE DISAPPOINTED—We can supply hand woven Khadar, Dhoties and Saries at reasonable rates. Apply at once to:—Messrs KISHEN SINGH MAN SINGH, Cloth Merchants, Amritsar. Telegrams:—FORWARD
T 31922

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO, Post Box 8537 Bombay.
Z 31573

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1406 of 1926.

MARIAMBAI, widow and ors. Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDULHUSSEIN JAFFERJI and ors. ..... Defendants.

and

SORABJI KAIKHUSHRU GHAMAT and ors. ..... Applicants

and

BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES

Suit No. 1309 by 32114 of 1927.

SORABJI KAIKHUSHRU GHAMAT and ors. .... Plaintiffs

vs.

ABDULHUSSEIN JAFFERJI HALWALLA and ors. .. Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 14th day of December, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiffs in suit No. 1309|32114 of 1927 in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay all the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the said Small Causes Court suit other than those of the 1st defendant in the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the building and erections standing thereon situate on the East side of Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 353 sq. yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 397 and Street No. 103 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17108. Old Survery No. 2605, New Survey No. 4035 and Cadastral Survey No. 1386 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the Tank Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esyfally Abdul and another and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Borah Alibhoy Hassonally and now of Abdul Hussein Badri.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras freehold salt batty Paeca land or ground containing by admeasurements 1414 sq. yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being without the Fort at Parel on the Western side of the Elphinstone Road station of the B.B. and C.I. Rly. formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvi and now in the sub-district and City of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 581-527, New No. 12417, New Survey No. 1|2653 and Cadastral Survey No. 846, standing in the name of the Jugjiwan Harjiwan Vyas assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2511, 2512 (1), Street No. 23, 24 and bounded on the East by the Caroll Road on the West by the property of Memon Joosa Bakoor, on the North by the proposed Forbes Road and on the South by the water passage in the same premises for some time past in the possession of the said Jugjiwan Harjiwan Vyas.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 28th day of March, 1929, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges

Dated this 25th day of February, 1929.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
31935

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS FROM V.T. BOMBAY TO HOWRAH AND BACK BY ALTERNATIVE ROUTES.

DURING the ensuing Easter period, the following Easter concession return tickets will be issued from Bombay to Howrah and back by the alternative routes mentioned below at the following fares:—

	I Class. Rs. as. p.	II Class. Rs. as. p.	Inter Class. Rs. as. p.	III Class. Rs. as. p.
(1) Outward Journey via Delhi and return journey via Naini and vice versa ..	183 13 0	92 0 0	61 14 0	35 1 0
(2) Outward Journey via Cawnpore and Lucknow and return journey via Naini and vice versa ..	158 14 0	79 8 0	58 10 0	30 11 0

The period of availability rules and other conditions for travelling on Easter Concession Tickets will apply to the above tickets.

Bombay, 8-3-29.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
31917

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-[illegible]
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-[illegible]
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. [illegible]

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS 1929.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS at 1-1|3 fares will be issued to 1st and 2nd class passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles over this Railway from 20th March to 1st April 1929, both days inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midnight of MONDAY, the 15th April, 1929.

Concession return tickets at 1-1|2 fares will also be issued for Inter and 3rd class passengers from Bombay to all stations on this Railway North of Palghar and vice versa from 23rd to 31st March, 1929, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd April 1929.

For further particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations or apply to the office of the Undersigned.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th March, 1929.
31903

WOOLLEN CARPETS' WASTE FOR SALE

PLEASE communicate with

K. B. SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO.,
Woollen Carpet Manufacturers,
Amritsar, PANJAB.
31906

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "HIYEIZAN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th March from Japan, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHANGE OF NAME.

OWING to the restriction IMPLIED by the word "Autocar" as to the classes of business transacted, the Directors of the AUTOCAR FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., of London, have decided, with immediate effect, to change the Company's name to the GUILDHALL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Guildhall Insurance Co., Ltd., Underwrites, under the supervision of the undersigned, FIRE, MOTOR CAR and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION insurances in India at the most favourable rates.

C. M. ROSS & CO.,
Branch Managers,
York Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
31887

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULAMALI ABDULALI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, lately a Merchant .....Deceased.

SULTANALI GULAMALI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Tinsmith, residing at Khokha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 12th day of February, 1929.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31937

Cook EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
Annapurna Cooker Co.,
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:—
Malalal Vanmalidas & Co.,
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 6-A, Colaba Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, valuable furniture such as Jacobean dining table, sideboards, dumbwaiter, chairs, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, almirahs, dressing tables, bedsteads, H. M. V. gramophone, gun-section al book-cases, large writing tables, cabinets, teapoys, cheval glasses, etc., etc.

The property of O. E. Crassi, Esq., of Maritima Italiana Steam Navigation Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th April next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at "Northbrook House", Campbell Park, Apollo Street, very valuable household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboards, book-cases, writing tables, bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, drawing room suites, rich glass and crockery, Persian carpets, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. Morland of Royal Indian Marine.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1775 of 1928 (D. N. Pai vs. Shantaram), re: the firm of Messrs. Shantaram Mangesh and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

Furniture such as large teakwood almyrah, cupboard, wall-mirror, "Roneo" machine, copying press on stand, armchairs, E. ceiling fan with regulator, teapoy, pictures in frames, plated vases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HUZARIA STREET AND VACANT LAND SITUATE BEHIND THE PEARL MILLS, OFF FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4331 of 1924 (Ebrahim Sulleman vs. Hajrabai, widow and another), and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 24th August, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Huzaria Street, admeasuring about 115 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 1267, New No. 8431, Old Survey No. 2409, New Survey No. 3865, Cadastral Survey No. 1190 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 209, Street Nos. 149-151, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Huzaria Street, on the North by the property of Abdul Rahim Paloba and on the South by the property of Sharfudin Narkar.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms.

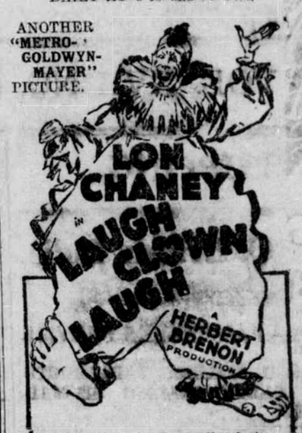
LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Foras vacant land situate behind the Pearl Mills, off Fergusson Road, admeasuring about 1,329 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 189, New Nos. 12132-33, New Survey No. 1|2769, Ward No. 2212, Street No. 1298, and bounded on the West by the Drainage, on the East by the land of Vithoba Koli, and on the North and South by the land of Antone Luis.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

VIRILE TONIC
Ananga Probha Yakuti.
This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age, Functional incapacity etc.
Price:—a phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-15 and 10 P.M.
ANOTHER "METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER" PICTURE.


With the new Cinderella of the screen
Loretta Young the great Belasco Stage play—now a marvellous picture never will you forget
LON CHANEY
as the clown who finds love for one fleeting moment and then loses it hiding his heartbreak behind a painted smile.
Matinee To-Day at 4 p.m.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "BUGA MANSIONS" AT LALWADI, SOPARIBAUG ROAD, PAREL (NEAR TRAMWAY BUS TERMINUS).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of heirs and legal representatives of the late Valimahomed Abu Bagha, the deceased., Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of August, 1922, made between the said Valimahomed Abu Bagha of the one part and Rao Saheb Teju Kaya and Vejbai, his wife, the original Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction on Monday the 18th March, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned properties or the premises.

SCHEDULE.

Description of the Mortgaged premises.

All that piece of land or ground, with buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lalwady Soparibaug Road, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12026 square yards or thereabouts being part of a larger piece of land, bearing New Survey No. 2539, Cadastral Survey No. 52 of Parel, Sewri Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "F" Ward Nos. 113 (1a), 113 (1aa), 113 (1) (4), 113 (1ab), 113 (5), 113 (6), 114 and 115 (1), and 115 (1a), Street Nos. 4AA, 4AAA, 4 and 4D, 4AB, 4E, 4 F, 1 in rear and 6, and 6AA, Soparibaug Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Soparibaug Road, on the West partly by the property of the Jam Mills and partly by the property of the Islam Mills, on the North by the property of the said Islam Mills, and on the South partly by the property of Anandjee Ludha and partly by the property of the said Jam Mills.

For full printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage at their Office, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The entire property consists of two huge dwelling buildings with shops at ground floor in front, two ground floor chawls and motor garages in the rear besides there is a vast area of vacant land which can be utilised for building purposes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO:

Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 4, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

WHAT PRICE GLORY

WITH

EDMUND LOWE, DOLORES DEL RIO, VICTOR McLAGLEN.

WILLIAM FOX SUPER MASTERPIECE.

Here is a drama of two men whose passions are aroused to such a pitch over a slip of a girl that they get cards to see which one will live—and love—and which will die!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE HOME OF TALKIES AND SYNCHRONIZED PICTURES.

4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THE SMASHING COMEDY SUCCESS

80% Dramatic and Comedy Dialogues.
20% Synchronized Sound Effects.

GIVE AND TAKE

Universal's Special Production featuring

GEORGE SIDNEY

of Cohen and Kelly's Fame and

JEAN HERSHOLT.

YOU'LL LAUGH TILL YOU CRY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

SANTORO'S

World Famous

ITALIAN MARIONETTES

Assisted by the

ITALIAN OPERATIC SINGERS

Admission Including Tax
Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2
Matinee Prices Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, As. 9

MADAN THEATRES LD.
Present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.

EDWARD THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

MUMTAZ BEGUM

In a Popular Song Recital
At Popular Prices
Admission Rs. 5-12, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2.
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

AN EPIC OF THE SCREEN
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Kohinoor's New Super Picture

Bilwa Mangal

OR

BHAKTA SURDAS

In Eleven Soulful Reels.

World-Renowned Story.

MISS NILAM

AS

CHINTAMANI.

Chintamani reveals the inner light of Yoga Philosophy.

Most Powerful Story Ever Told.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, CAMABAG.

TIME: Sat., Sun. and Wed. at 3 P.M.
DAILY: at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

COMING SOON *COMING SOON*

JAY SOMNATH

"Krishna' Jewel."

AMUSEMENTS.

Something Genuine is Awaiting You Patrons!

No Bluff About this—A 24 Carah Entertainment, who would not like to see the past glories of his Motherland

Women you have seen and heard of but never such a war dazed woman who creates devils of men and heroes of cowards!

See those glories. Hear that war cry and study the war dazed woman

IN

"Jay Somnath"

A Krishna's Special Spectacular Attraction

A MIGHTY MOTION PICTURE
WILL BE SHOWN SHORTLY AT

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

Watch the date---Please.

Special Id Holidays Attraction!!
From Wednesday to Friday! For 3 Days only!!
ID MUBARAK! ID MUBARAK!!
Wishing a Happy and Prosperous Id.

A Vision of Loveliness, Unsurpassed, Sumptuous Settings, Dazzling Costuming and Colouring Photography!

"SULTANESS of LOVE"

A Beautiful Princess at the Mercy of a Cruel Sultan.
Also Showing
2 Reels Comedy and a Colouring Dance Film
To-day, To-morrow and Friday at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

From SATURDAY 16th MARCH 1929

Eddie Polo IN "HANDS UP" Eddie Polo.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Opp. THE FIRE BRIGADE,
PETIT COMPOUND—GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

WHITE CITY

THE

POPULAR AMUSEMENT PARK.

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M. MATINEES

ALL HOLIDAYS, SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS at 4 P.M.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS THOUSANDS NIGHTLY.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2. ONLY.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road, Presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO.'S
Most Gorgeous Production

"Chandra Mukhi"

Featuring Miss GOHAR.

Supported by

Messrs. RAJA SANDO, VAIDYA, VYAS and other well-known stars.

Miss Gohar is working in double-role in this picture.

T, MISS—TO REPENT.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
xtra Shows on Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays Eat 3 P.M.

THE

Bombay Life

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £8/8/9
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Buyer Mar/Apl. £18/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Bulyer Mar/Apl. £18/5/0

LINSEED

London, March 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £18/15/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £18/10/0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull paid May/June £15/15/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. £19/5/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery Sellers April 28/7-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Delivery May/August 29/3

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.—
Afloat Sellers 44/
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment Sellers Mar/Apl. 43/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat Buyers 47/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt 12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
July/Sept. per cwt 12/5

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 11.

T T Berlin on London 20.44-3/4
T T Amsterdam in London 12.11-3/8
T T Brussels on London 34.95
T T Madrid on London 32.98
T T Milan on London 92.62
T T Berne on London 25.23
T T Paris on London 124.24
T T London on Prague 163.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 11.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. £21-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £137-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2
National Bank £53
Eastern Bank £7
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £87-1/8
Conversion Loan £75-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £53
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £57
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £67
Consols £54-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c. £101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91-1/8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 11.

Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot 25-15/16
Forward 25-15/16

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Monday, Mar. 11.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July highest 20.94. (12-45 p.m.) lowest 20.72 (at the close.)

New York market eased on long liquidation and Wall St. selling.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) No precipitation, weather cold.

(2) Continued long liquidation. Liverpool Market would have closed lower but for considerable straddle buying.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from Liverpool Head Office:

Heavy profit taking likely to cause some reaction. Weather more favourable.

"Chronicle's" Special.

To-day's Reaction has improved technical situation. Long interest moderate as every advance induced liquidation. Professional operators look for higher prices and buying. Fear Bull Manipulation May delivery. Dry goods reports encouraging. Some improvement weather but so far prospcts unfavourable. Offerings not sufficient satisfy demand Believe prices reaching new high level. Advise buying present level and all declines. General belief 22-1/2 Cents.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 11th March 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:

"Steady buying by trade. American trade reports favourable."

Messrs. Reise Brothers:

"Realising just now checking further advance, salient features distinctly bullish. Would rather buy.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:

"New York cables better weather.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

"New York says:—Large operator chief buyer absorbing all offers. Think cotton working into Bull campaign, but would wait for set-back to buy. Domestic trade last week much improved."

From New Orleans:—

"Cotton declined due to profit taking. Fundamental condition unchanged. Beneficial rains in Texas."

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, March 11.

March	21.20—.21
May	21.21—.23
July	20.71—.18
October	20.45 .21
December	20.41—.21
Middling Spot	21.45—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 11.

March	20.30—.21
May	20.53—.17
Middling Spot	20.29—.13

NEW YORK.

New Cork, March 11.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	21.39
May	21.34
July	20.81

New York. 11.15 a.m.

March	21.30
May	21.33
July	20.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipt at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Opening	March 11. Closing.
March	10.89	10.82+.02
April		10.86+.02
May	10.98	10.92+.02
June		10.90+.02
July	10.97	10.91+.02
August		10.85+.02
September		10.79+.02
October	10.77	10.74+.04
Tovember		10.72+.05
December		10.72+.05
January	10.73	10.70+.05
Febrnary		10.69+.06
March		10.68+.07
Middling Spot		11.13+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, March 11. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 11.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.80
Scinde, Fine	8.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.30
Bengal, Good	7.55
Bengal, Fully Good	7.80
Bengal Fine	8.05
Oomra, Good	8.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45
Oomra, Fine	8.75
Broach, Fully Good	9.35
Broach Fine	9.60
Broach, Superfine	9.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, March 11.
March	17.88—.13
May	18.33—.13
July	18.38—.31
October	18.62—.27
November	18.78—.11
December	19.20—.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.90—

"Safe Bind Safe Find"

YOUR valuables are never quite safe from thieves, fire and accidents, no matter what you spend on iron-doors, massive looks or bulky Safes and TreasureChests at your place.

By renting a

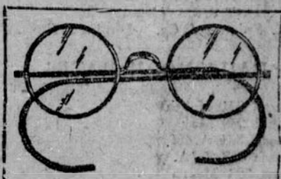
SMALL SAFE

At

THE CENTRAL BANK SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

at Rs. 20/- a year, you are spending less than an anna a day for protecting your valuables worth thousands and lacs.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.



Baliwala & Homi

THE LEADING OPTICIANS
279, Hornby Road, (Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.) 361, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES

SUN and GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Awarded GOLD MEDALS.

THE

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Our market ruled quiet and prices after opening at Rs. 371/12 for Broach A.M. delivery declined to Rs. 371/4 on scattered selling. At this level the market was supported by a local operator and prices hardened to Rs. 372/4. Quiet conditions followed on scattered liquidation and prices again assumed a sagging tendency. Liverpool opening advices were quiet and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A. M.	372
Broach J. A.	379
Oomra Mar.	328/8
Oomra May.	333/8
Bengal March	273/8
Bengal May	280/—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12

Mar	235.90	—1 80
June	235.30	—1 90
Sept.	236.40	—1.40

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March. 12.

100 P R. Vakhariya Dhamangaon 295
200 Toyomankwa Shenabad 282/285
100 Do Khirakiya 290
100 Do Barwaha 283
200 G. G. Kesba Dhulia 285
100 P. R. Vakhariya Malkapur 302
100 Down Mill Mandsaur 318
100 Do Ujjain 330
100 Moon Mill Mandusar 315
200 Volkart Bros Chopda 293
200 Do Khandesh 263
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Yeotmal 310½
100 Do Broach 381
100 Arjan Khimjee Aurangabad 290
100 Japan T & Co Khandesh 275
100 E. Spinner & Co. Dhulia 247

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March. 12

Bengal 271 March
Bengal 280 May
Broach 371 A./M.
Broach 378 J./A.
Umra 328 March
Umra 333 May

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March. 12.

Bengal	284	279	271	264
Sindh	286	281	273	266
Punjab	282	277	269	262
Rajputana	284	279	271	264
Broach	385	379	373	368
Umra No. 3	340	334	328	318 —
C. P. No. 1	360	354	348	338 —
C. P. No 2	350	344	338	328 —
Khandesh	—	—	303	293 —

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 12.

In full-pressed Bales	To-day	This year	Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh	2,954	282,446	344,488
Central India	3,840	212,108	227,887
Barsi and Nagar	4,899	171845	229,679
Hyderabad-Gaorani	696	58,639	91,134
Berar	3,970	530,073	495,223
Central Provinces	2,816	263,647	215,368
Total Oomras	19,175	1,518,758	1,503,779
Dholera	1,128	67,748	79,205
N.-W. Provinces		56,276	61,117
Rajputana	472	27,261	32,037
Sind-Punjab	891	62,267	124,121
Broach	6,553	74,920	11,912
Coompta & Dharwar	427	13,425	4,992
Westerns-Northerns	610	12,491	4,119
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,773	8,547
Persian		880	3,572
American		2,885	24,300
Egyptian and African		26,065	14,999
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	66
Total	20,256	1,868,760	1,872,766

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 12.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	1st Sept, to 7th March This year	Last year
Europe	3,027	464,818	359,016
Japan & China	5,432	830,616	510,739
Coast Ports		11,057	16,149
Up-country by Rail		61,962	50,299
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		116,970	21,571
Total	8,459	1,485,423	9,57,774

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,65,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March. 12.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/8 Mar.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 April

NEW YORK.
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275-1/4
Banks Buying T T 274-1/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 938
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Bank Selling T T 122-3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 119-3/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172 1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.85 11th instant
Shanghai/London 2/6 11/16 12th instant
Japan/London 1/10 1/32 11th instant.
London/Paris 124.20 11th instant
London/Belgium 34.940 11th instant
London/Switzerland 25.22 1/4 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 11th instant.
Gold £4-4-11½ 9th inst. £4 4 11 1/2 11th instant
Silver London Ready 26 9th inst. 25 15/16 11th instant
Silver London Forward 26 9th inst 25 15/16 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 56½ 9th inst 56 7/16 11th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/8 p.c., 9th inst 5 3/8 p.c., 11th instant
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 9/16 p.c., 9th inst. 5 9/16 p.c., 11th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent 3 mos 6 per cent. 6 mos 5 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone.—Tight.

"Tone of Silver"—Quiet & steady Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Very little business doing. India bought.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March. 12.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/7/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 83/13
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/6
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101-1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/1
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Forward Rates 19th March Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/8/0
1945/55 Rs. 102/12/0
Tone of Market.—Weak Small business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 12.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

AND

DOCUMENT of DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs 125/-. Weekly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 10/-. Monthly Cotton forecast charge only Rs. 30/-.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predict by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD,) Opp. Grain & Seeds Brokers Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor BOMBAY No. 2.

N. B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to g all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

BEDI PORT OF KATHIAWAR

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS IN FEBRUARY

The following is the statement showing the movements of vessels at BEDI PORT During the month of February 1929:—

FEBRUARY 1929

No. of ships	Gross	Tonnage Nett
16	63.382	35.457

FEBRUARY 1928.

No. of ships	Gross	Tonnage. Nett
11	31.507	19.058

Particulars of Cargo Imported to and exported from BEDI PORT during February 1929.

FEBRUARY 1929
IMPORT.

Sugar	General Cargo
Tons	Tons
11.650	4.056

FEBRUARY 1928

Sugar	General Cargo
Tons	Tons
5,500	2.417

FEBRUARY 1929
EXPORT.

Castor Seeds	Groundnut sheels & seeds.	Oil cakes	Gen. cargo
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
2,900	552	539	1,200

FEBRUARY 1928

Castor seeds	Ground nut-shells & seecs	Oil cake	Gen cargo
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Nil	2,226	500	730

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago March 11.

March per bushel 1.23-5/8	1/4
May per bushel 1.28	9/8
July per bushel 1.30-7/8	1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, March 11.

March close at s8/11 5/8d.
May close at s9/2 3/4d.
July close at s9/5 5/8d.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 11-3-29	8348000	7226000
Receipts Yesterday 11-3-29	14000	15000
Exports to date 11-3-29	6426000	5465000
Stock at Ports 8-3-29	1889000	1961000
Stock Interior Towns 8-3-29	849000	941000
Stock Liverpool 8-3-29	1111000	775000
Visible Supply 8-3-29	4868000	4902000
Quantity in Sight 8-3-29	13553000	11931000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 12

Wheat	155,699	Cwts.
Linseed	6,007	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,555	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,465	,,
Poppyseeds	20	,,
Groundnuts	13,704	,,
Castorseeds	21,303	,,
Rice	8,684	,,
Myrabollams	985	,,
Cottonseeds	17,776	,,
Gram	8,102	,,
Joowar	6,850	,,
Maize	68	,,
Barley	170	,,
Bajree	2,582	,,
Coal	850	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, March. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 54 Lowest Rs. 53/11/6 Closing Rs. 53/12
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 4/11/6 Closing Rs. 4/11/3
Groundnut Seeds Delivery. Opening Rs 55/3 Closing Rs. 54/12/6

LONDON METALS.

London, March 11.

Copper, Braziers	£98-1/2
Yellow Metal	£77
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Ain, English Ingots	£220-1/4

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/0-7/8 Sellers.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Linseed May	17 3 1
Linseed Sept.	11 8 6
Wheat May	8 8 7
Wheat Sept.	8 5 7
Wheat Yellow Ready	64/70
Wheat Katha Ready	55/58
Wheat Piccie Ready	76/74
What Khandwa Ready	70/90

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India Remittances during the week ending 9 Ma. 1929 976,000 Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 9 Mar 1929 27.915,000

Total Remittances during the week ending 9 Mar 1929 976,000 Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 9 Mar 1929 27.915.000(a)

(a) This includes £2,625,000 remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

An Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th inst is as under.—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 1,91,54,71
Reserve-coin and bullion:—
In India Silver coin 94.27.74 Gold bullion 32.21.57, Silver bullion 4.74.15
Securities (purchase price) In India 43.27.48, In England 10.53.77
Internal Bills of Exchange 6.50.00

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, March 8.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Gold Ready	21 8 9
Gold Fagan	21 7 3
Gold Chaitra	21 7 9
Gold National Bank	21 10 9
Gold Chartered Bank	21 10 0
Gold Central Bank	21 10 0
Gold Sovereigns	13 7 3

SILVER.

Silver Ready	58 13 0
Silver Fagan	59 0 0
Silver Chaitra	59 1 0
Double Options	
Fagan	0 7 0
Chaitra	0 13 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March. 12.

The Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward position and Prices are nearly unaltered round about yesterday's closing price levels

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. February Rs. 8/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment. March. Rs. 8/10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment. April Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. June Rs. 8/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment. July-Sept. Rs. 8/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—February Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Easy.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 12.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	283	...
Bengal Fine	283	...
Bengal F.G.	275	245/55
Sind-Punjab Fine	283	...
Sind-Punjab F.G.	275	245/50
Wardha-Hinght Fine	330	320/25
Nagpur Savner Fine	335/40	325/30
Yeotmal Fine	325/30	310/20
Arvi Fine	330/32	305/20
Amraoti Fine	320/25	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320/25	290/300
Mulkapur Fine	305	280/85
Khandesh Fine	295	265/70
Muthia Fine	285	270/75
Muthia F.G.	280	240/60
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	345/50	310
Purna F.G.G.S	330	310
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S	325	310
Indore/Ujjain Fine	320	305/340
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320/25	300/305
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
		Old
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	330
Cambodia	410/405	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	265
Compta Good	...	365
Jinja	520	...
Busoga	530	...

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 12.

British Invantor, Clarkson, Abadan.
Suez Maru, Yoshida, Calicut.
Narvah, Palmer, Rangoon.
Gambhira, Jones, Rangoon.
Heiyeizan Maru, Yamashita, Kobe.
Sumatra, Lavaguine, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

March 13.

Proteus, Lends, Antwerp.
Wildenfels, Gerdes, Karachi.
City of Simla, Bremner, Liverpool.
Shwedagon, Russell, Rangoon.
Cracovia, Quarantitto, Trieste.
Baroda, Ramsay, Busreh.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.

LOADING.

March 12.

Steamer Dumana for London.
Steamer Ozarda for Bhownager.
Steamer Hadiotis for Hamburg.
Steamer Argenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Suez Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Sumatra for Java.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Cracovia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karagola will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 11.

Messrs. Lowis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 16 6
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	4 5 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 19 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 8 9
Attock Oil	2 18 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 9
Burma Corporation	0 17 3
Snia Viscosa	1 5 0
Beira Railways	1 7 6
Calico Printers	5 6
Marconi International Marine	3 5 0
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corn.	5 6 3
James Finlay Ord.	5 8 9
General Electric Co. Ord.	2 15 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 5 7-1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 10 9
International Railways of C. America	Dolars 53
Malayalam Plantations	1 16 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 2 6
Vickers Ord.	0 12 1-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 11 6
African Asbestos Trust	1 2 6

Market weak.
Stock of Rubber in London 25,920 tons.
Increase on week 479 tons.

LONDON GOLD

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 11

Demand Bills 484.62

UNIQUE CURES

FOR

HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

(Advt.)

BRASS NAME PLATES.

TPRAGJI & Co.
SHARE BROKERS

These plates are made of ½ inch and 1½ inch Embossed Brass Letters arranged in highly polished brass frames.

½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-3-0 a letter with frame

1½ inch Letter Name Plate at Re. 0-7-0 a letter with frame

BRASS IN-OUT plates at Rs. 1-4-0 each.

Dealers wanted:
THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO.,
9-13, Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Ramzan Id, Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Fourth Day of Spring Meeting.
His Excellency the Governor unveils the bust of Mr. W. Erskine, First Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY March 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay —Annual meeting—Secretariat, H. E. the Governor presiding, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 15.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 16.

The s.s. Rawalpindi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Annual Social Gathering of the Youngmen's Parsi Association, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaum, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Pt. Dwijendranathji will deliver a lecture on "Gita"

DESHPANDE SHIELD CRICKET MATCHES.

The final of the Inter-Class Cricket matches for the Deshpande Shield will be played on Saturday (the 16th inst.)

NAIR HOSPITAL EXTENSION.
GOVERNOR TO LAY FOUNDATION STONE.

The laying of the Foundation stone of the extension of the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, (North) Jetha Street, will be performed by His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick H. Sykes, Governor of Bombay, on Tuesday, March 19, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Machrayne" left Liverpool on the evening of 9th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Mantua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 15th inst.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 15th instant.
As the outward Persian Gulf Mail, Steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail steamer Mantua which is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant, the following will be the latest hours of posting at the General Post Office, of the correspondence for the offices in the P. Gulf and Iraq on that date.
Unregistered correspondence upto 6 p.m. on 15-3-1929. Registered correspondence upto 4 p.m. on 15-3-1929. Parcels upto 12 noon on 15-3-1929.
Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

DHARAMPUR CATTLE FARM.

Mr. J. R. Martin, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay Political Department will perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Dharampur cattle farm at Bhesdara on Wednesday 20th March at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. Brajo Gopal Dutt Rai will deliver a Public Lecture with Lantern Slides at the Brotherhood Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Working of the Satsang of Patna, Calcutta." The meeting is open to the public.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

PUBLIC MEETING AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the open compound between Krishna Building Nos. 2-3, Poibawdi, Parel, when Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram M. L. C. will preside and Messrs. Manecklal H. Vakil, R. S. Pachbidri, Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, R. K. Iyer, and others will address the meeting on "Boycott of British Goods" The public are cordially invited to attend.

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION

LONDON, Mar. 11.

According to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations the world cotton mill consumption during the six months ended 31st January was twelve and three quarters million bales, a slight decrease compared with the corresponding period last year. The East Indian, Egyptian and other growths increased while the American decreased by 613 thousand bales. Britain's total consumption was 1440 thousand a slight decrease. Seventy-six mills in England with 3931 thousand spindles were stopped.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SPRING MEETING—4TH DAY

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX."

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—(Div. I.) 3-15 p.m.
MOONSPARK 1
HADBA INZIE 2
PLASSEY 3

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—(Div. II.) 3-45 p.m.
LION 1
GOOD LUCK 2
BUICK 3

THE TEHERAN PLATE—(Div. III) 4-15 p.m.
THE STUDENT PRINCE 1
ASAD PASHA 2
WARWICK 3

THE ELSTON HANDICAP.—4-45 p.m.
FRIARGATE 1
BOHEMIA 2
PRINCE ARTHUR 3

THE SCALTBACK HANDICAP.—5-15 p.m.
SUNNY VALE 1
HIGHNESS 2
THE TYPHOON 3

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE.—5-45 p.m.
WILLIAM'S MOUNT 1
CO-RESPONDENT 2
BAYONNE 3

THE SYRIAN PLATE.—6-15 p.m.
AMIJ 1
ZEEBAR 2
SHAMSUZZAMAN 3

JOCKEY HOYT PUNISHED

SUSPENDED FROM TO-DAY'S MEETING

The Secretary of the Western India Turf Club, Ltd., writes:—

"On the report of the Stipendiary Stewards, the Stewards held an enquiry into C. Hoyt's riding on "Orphan Maid" in the Juniors Handicap and "The Girl Friend" in the Bandra Plate.

"After hearing the evidence of jockeys who rode in these Races, the Stewards came to the conclusion that Hoyt had been guilty of crossing over too soon on "Orphan Maid" and not keeping a straight course on "The Girl Friend", and they therefore decided to suspend Hoyt from riding on the Fourth Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting, viz., Wednesday (13th instant)."

MUMTAZ BEGUM ON THE STAGE

FINAL CONCERTS OF INDIAN SONGS

Mumtaz Begum, the central figure in the sensational Bawla case, who has now taken to a new career as a stage-singer, will give her last two recitals of Indian songs on Wednesday, 13th March, at 6 p.m. at Royal Opera House and 9-30 p.m. the same night at Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. The rates have been reduced by popular request.

On the conclusion of her short season in Bombay Mumtaz Begum will make a tour of the important centres in India, where she will give her concerts under the auspices of the Madan Theatres Limited.

KING HAS AN OUTING IN WHEELED BATH CHAIR

LONDON, March 11.

For the first time in four months to-day, his majesty was taken in the open air in a wheeled bathchair on the grounds of Craigwell house fully dressed for fifty minutes. The Queen was by the side.—Reuter.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Owing to Ramzan Id, the management of the Globe Cinema have made a change of programme from to-day and are showing a beautiful Oriental drama "Sultaness of Love," an exceptionally fine coloured picture, depicting the love of Princess Doulah of Iraq and Prince Murad. It's a powerful screen effort, swift, spectacular and thrilling. The settings are rich and gorgeous, and it provides a combination that is bizarre enough to anybody and everybody. And thus it is that main theme concerns itself with love, laughter and dare-devils. It's a real entertainment for such an auspicious occasion and will appeal to elders and youngers alike. The programme includes a two reel comedy and a colourd dance film. It will be shown for 3 days only from to-day.

DEATH OF "JOLLY SQUIRE"

LONDON, Mar. 11.

The death has occcrred of Sir John Robinson known in Nottingham as "jolly squire". He was a conspicuous figure in the Midlands sport, business, public affairs and philanthropy. Sir John started life as wools-stapler and malster and became bookmaker horseoreeder brewer cigarmaker and laundryman all on large scale. His breeding stud was famous most notable winner from them being Papyrus.—Reuter.

B. B. C. I. GANGMEN DOWN TOOLS

STRIKE FROM BOMBAY TO SOPHALA

COMMERCE MEMBER AND M. L. A'S REQUESTED TO INTERVENE

A meeting of gangmen from Colaba to Sophala was held at Ardteri on Tuesday, under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. The meeting was the last of series of meetings held from Colaba to Surat. Nearly 1000 men attended. The Agent's latest circular was explained to the men but as no new consesations had been announced, the meeting resolved to adhere to decision to down tools from Wednesday.

Stirring speeches were delived by Messrs Jhabvala, Nadcarni Gokha and they exported the gangment to be peaceful and to stand united. Among other things they were told to be prepared to undergo hardship for their cause and to keep their ranks united till the last moment. The men seemed determinely to carry the fight to a finish and assured the Union officials that the instruct from the Head quarters will be followed implicitly

The following resolutions were unaniously passed:—

(1) "Where as the increase announced by the Agent is inadequate and unsatisfactory, this meeting resolves to go on strike from to-morrow (Wednesday) as the last resort."

(2) "This meeting requests other Railway employees to stand by them and to render every possible help."

(3) "This meeting Solemly resolved to boycott every kind of intoxicating drink."

(4) "This meeting authorits the President to wire to the Commerce Member inviting his intervention to other Assembly members.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S OPIUM POLICY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—"The Government of Bombay have appointed a committee to investigate and reduce the consumption of opium in the Bombay Presidency." On the other hand it is very strange they are opening new opium and "ganja" shops at Kurla and Borivili respectively. I, therefore, cannot understand what the policy of Government is? Will any M.L.C. take up this matter immediately and set right the matter? I also draw your attention to the policy of the League of Nations and its object as far as the British are concerned.—Yours etc.,

Yours truly,
VASANJI AMICHAND.

March 7.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK

New York March 12.

The New York market opened at a rise of 9 points and after recording an additional rise of 5 points the market developed into weakness Prices went on sagging under realising sales and closed at a decline of 9 points.

The weather report was favourable.

Previous Closing Rate	21.21
To-day's Opening Rate	21.30
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	21.12
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool March. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a decline of 86 points but owing to absence of selling pressure prices steadily improved and were quoted 5 points yesterday's closing level at 12/15 p.m. During the afternoon prices were influenced favourably on Bullish conjunction estimates but higher prices attracted renwed long liquidation and the market closed at a decline of 7 points.

GARSIDE ESTIMTE.

The Garside Cotton Service in its estimate issued to-day estimate U.S.A. mill consumption for February at 594000 bales. These figures were construed Bullish as during last few years February figure was never so high. Last year February conjunction was 574000 bales whilst last January conjunction 668000 bales.

Liverpool March. 12.

Previous Closing Rate	10.92
To-day's Opening Rate	10.84
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.85
Difference	—.07
Broach Expectation	Rs. 372 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 12.

Latest quotation not received.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, March 12.

1st Settement	58 15 0
2nd Settlement	59 1 0
Vaisakh	59 3 0

COTTON BROKERS' STAFF

HARD WORK FOR 24 HOURS AT A STRETCH

UNION FORMED TO SEEK REDRESS FOR GRIEVANCES

For over a year and a half the Bombay cotton market was working day and night transacting business in forward contracts and in consequence of this, the staff of cotton brokers had been put to a great deal of hardship and inconvenience. The authorities concerned having but little interest of the staff at their heart never considered rightly the difficulties of working 24 hours at a stretch. The clerical and other staff being not organised such and other grievances could not be formulated to the proper authorities for redress in an effective manner. As a result of this and in order to protect and promote the interests of the staff and at the same time, to develop unity and co-operation among them, the Cotton Brokers Staff Union" was established on the 7th inst. The annual fee is Rs. 2 and at present the total number of members stands at 140, and it is anticipated that shortly this number will increase to at least a thousand. A general meeting of the members was held at Marwari Bazar on Monday, the 11th inst. The following office-bearers were elected:—

President:—Seth Amratlal Laxmichand Khokhani.

Vice-President:—Mr. Chunilal Mansukhlal Dalal.

Treasurer:—Mr. Narandas Dharamsi Thakkar.

Joint Hon. ecretaries:—Mr. Ratilal Bechardas Mr. Shankerlal Dahyabhai.

Considering the large number of persons engaged in the cotton trade, the formation of the Union is a welcome sign of the awakening that has taken place among them. It is in the interests of both the employers and the employees that the Union should have a prosperous and happy existence."

SURAT HINDU SABHA LEADER RELEASED ON BAIL

DR. RAEJI'S APPEAL ADMITTED

The appeal preferred by Dr. Raeji, President of the Hindu Sabha, Surat against the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Surat was admitted by the High Court, and he was ordered to be released on bail.

Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared in support of the application.

The appeal will come up for hearing very shortly.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES AND CO-OPTION

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Congress Municipal Party, Bombay:—

I beg to inform you that for the past many years I have been working amongst the "depressed" classes of Bombay, by attending to their social and educational needs. This has earned me a good hold and a vast influence amongst them. Just to enable myself to serve their needs more ably and effectiveiy I am seeking election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation as a co-opted member on the Congress ticket.

I sincerely desire to be enrolled as a Congress member and am prepared to be pledged to its creed. From within the Corporation, I want to serve both the Congress and the classes whose cause I espouse. During the last elections, I beg to point out, I made strenuous and unceasing efforts to secure a nice voting on the Congress side and it was, with all humility, I beg to say, at my special directions that the majority of the "depressed" classes' voters voted for the Congress candidates. You can then realise the unifying and healthy influence I am capable of wielding as concerns the relations of the Congress to the "depressed" classes. I can even assure of a successful counter-propaganda against anti-Congress activities which are being carried on so vigorously. I will be acting as a mouthpiece of the "depressed" classes truly representing their causes and securing thereby so many staunch and avowed adherents, who shall ever be prepared to stand by or fall with the Congress. Provided an oppertunity is given me I can successfully try to get the Nehru Report approved by the "depressed" classes.

For your information may I mention here that I am conducting a fortnightly Marathi paper called "Bahishkrit Mitra" which I am glad to say is also a national paper.

In view of all this and many other things which I can personally explain if given a chance. I request to be kind enough to put this letter before the Committee for favourable consideration.

Under the Clock

BY TWINKLE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1929.

Have you realised, my readers, the humanitarian system of law provided by the British Government of this country? The Deputy-Chief "Trustee" for India, Earl Winterton, with his vast and intimate knowledge of Indian legal procedure, put the whole thing clearly and succinctly for us in Parliament on Monday. Who can say now that Earl Winterton is "ignorant" about Indian conditions? You know that was the remark made about him by those narrow-minded Little Englanders who don't know how to trust the "men on the spot".

* * * *

Earl Winterton told them what is what as regards arrests in India. There are two kinds of "arrests" in India, one is the arrest pure and simple and the other is the "technical arrest".

* * * *

When his lordship informed the House of Commons last week that Mahatmaji was 'not' arrested, you will see now how right, absolutely right, he was in his assertion.

* * * *

It was, you see, a case of when an arrest was no arrest, it being only a technical arrest. And this scientific arrest, shall we say, had a formal purpose. It was only "to enable Mr. Gandhi to give recognisances".

* * * *

In the Legislative Assembly on Monday the time had evidently come "not to talk of cabbages and kings" as the old Walrus said on a memorable occasion, but to discourse on "trees and blossoms".

* * * *

The metaphor was Pandit Nehru's. He said the Government had deliberately prevented the blossom of self-government from reaching fruition.

* * * *

Mr. Crerar displayed an inquiring turn of mind on the subject of the blossom, the tree and the fruition. He maintained that the tree still continued to grow and flourish. But what was this tree?

* * * *

According to the Home Member the tree is "the system of Government and the opportunities for Parliamentary debate and development".

* * * *

The tree is certainly flourishing, looking to the fact that the bureaucracy is securely ensconced in its seat of autocratic power, but I don't know about the "Parliamentary development".

* * * *

A foreign observer called the legislatures in India the "comedy of Parliament". The development is no doubt comic, the popular representatives being foiled in the promotion of truly national interests by legislation owing to the solid wall of opposition of the official-cum-nominated bloc.

* * * *

Smith: "I am having an awfully hard time deciding where to spend my vacation."

Jones (sympathetically): "I can quite understand that. I have exactly the same kind of a wife."

235 MILES AN HOUR BY MOTOR

Major Segrave's World Record

LONDON, March 11.

Daytona Beach (Florida).—The British racing motorist Major Segrave attained a speed of 231.51125 miles per hour. The previous record of 207.5 miles was held by the American Mr. White who is now trying to beat Major Segrave. Major Segraves' average for mile in both directions was 235.36246 miles per hour. The car behaved wonderfully. Major Segrave stated that the throttle was not fully opened. The only mishap was that the tap came off the cooling system resulting in his being sprayed with water.

Huge crowds had a thrill of their lives. They were amazed at Major Segrave's skill and dexterity amounting to almost genius. They greeted him with thunderous applause on his return to the Grand Stand. The first to welcome him was his wife who sat in the Grand Stand with her head in her hands refusing to look until she was assured that her husband was safe. "Well I guess I got a record again" remarked Major Segrave as he got out of the car smiling from ear to ear.

Mr. White's car Triplex Special was, later, taken out on a trial run at a speed of 128 miles hour but the attempt at record was postponed to to-morrow owing to the incoming tide.

(A message from Daytona Beach dated 26th February stated, that Major Seagrave in his first trial run in Golden Arrow reached a speed of 180 miles per hour. He then declared that he was so pleased with the performance that he hoped to make an attempt to create new record in about ten days. The message added that it was thought thot Major Seagrave might even attempt to attain the Car's maximum theoretical speed of 240 miles an hour in his final trials).—Reuter.

MAJOR SEGRAVE NOT SATISFIED

PREPARED TO ACHIEVE HIGHER SPEED RECORD

LONDON, March. 12.

Daytona—Unable to rest on his laurels Major Segrave, in an interview with Reuter, declared that he was not satisfied with yesterday's speed and wanted to raise it whatever might be the outcome of White's effort on the Triplex. But, it was necessary to confer with Captain Irvin, designer of the "Golden Arrow." He was sure the "Golden Arrow" was capable of speed of 240 miles hour. He would probably have reached this if the mechanics, fearing a sudden gust of sidewind, had not "talked me out of" putting discs over the wheels.

"DAMN GOOD SHOW"

LONDON, March 12.

Cape Town.—Captain Malcolm Campbell has telegraphed Major Segrave as follows:—"Damn-good show Campbell."—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLAS OF COLLEGES

The result of the election of thirteen Ordinary Fellows to the University of Bombay by Principals of Colleges was declared on Monday evening at the University Hall. There were 17 candidates to the 13 seats allotted to that electorate. The following were declared successful:—(1) Mr. Sidney George Burrow (Principal, Baroda College), (2) Mr. Herbert Russel Hamley (Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay), (3) Mr. Hugh George Rawlinson (Principal, Deccan College, Poona), (4) Mr. Cyril Graham Smith (Principal, College of Engineering, Poona) and (5) Mr. Vishwanath Ganpat Dalvi (Principal, Government Law College, Bombay).

As there were no contests for the Arts Colleges, Karnatak Group the Sind Group the non-Turitorial, the College of Pure Science, the College of Medicine and the College of Agriculture, the following were already declared elected:—Mr. Henry Verner Hampton Mr. Suratram Balchand Butani, Mr. Trimbak Appaji Kulkarni, The Rev. John McKenzie, Mr. Bhaichandra Gangadhar Sapre, Dr. Andrew Norman Meldrum, Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta and Dr. William Burns.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1929.

COMPLETE THE SETTLEMENT

Last week some promoters of the Delhi Muslim Conference including the Ali Brothers issued a manifesto bidding the Muslims all over the country not "to take part directly or indirectly in the processions and meetings that will be organised under the auspices of the Indian National Congress from March 10 onwards as we firmly believe that these are propaganda in support of the Nehru Report, which is not acceptable to the Mussalmans." We had to comment somewhat severely on the manifesto as being a wrong both to the Muslim community and the country. We knew then that this view would be shared by many responsible Muslim leaders. As a matter of fact most of the Muslims who used to participate in Congress functions before did so with regard to the demonstrations held last Sunday, undeterred by the manifesto. It is gratifying to note that the manifesto has been repudiated by a number of Muslim leaders including Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Kitchlew, Seth Yakub Hassan, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, M.L.A., Dr. Syed Mahmood, Dr. Mohammed Alam and several others. In a counter-manifesto these leaders point out that the suggested boycott of Congress functions "is not merely inimical to the success of the national struggle for freedom but is also prejudicial to the corporate existence of the community." After pointing out the bitter consequences of the policy of separatism in the past and warning their co-religionists against the danger of continuing that policy even now, they say: "In this critical and decisive hour of our national struggle when the Congress has delivered an ultimatum to the Government it will be derogatory to our sense of honour and dignity and disloyal to Islamic traditions to keep aloof from the national struggle for freedom and to strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy." We have expressed the same view before and would now unhesitatingly endorse every word of the counter-manifesto.

We have no desire to encourage any rift in the Muslim community. Far from it, we would hail perfect unity among them, especially among their leaders, if only because they would then be in a position to get the full and active support of the whole community for any agreed scheme of communal settlement. But mere communal unity is not enough. It must be a step towards and consistent with national unity. We deplore the action of the promoters of the Delhi Conference because it is calculated to divide both the Muslims among themselves and the community as a whole from its sister communities. Dr Ansari and his colleagues have done well to point out that the communal settlement as part of the All-Parties' Constitution is not final or unalterable and that the door is still left open for a complete settlement. In these circumstances the Ali Brothers and their present colleagues cannot be said to have made a move towards a settlement. If the All-Parties' Constitution was acceptable to them except in respect of the communal solution, it was their duty as Indians, patriots and Congressmen, to support the general agitation for Swaraj and at the same time as Muslims to go on pressing their communal claims on the Congress and the All-Parties' Conference. However, the lapse of a few Congressmen should not deter the rest from doing their own duty. The Working Committee of the Congress will, therefore, be well advised to take up at once the Hindu-Muslim question at the point where the All-Parties' Conference abruptly left it off. If we could assume that the historic Delhi proposals, ratified later at the session of the All-India Muslim League in 1927, represent responsible Muslim opinion, the difference between those and the Nehru Report would appear to be very little, and a determined effort on the part of the Working Committee and the representatives of the League will not fail to complete the settlement. We plead for such an attempt at a very early date.

NO RISE IN FEES.

—:o:—

Once again has the Bombay Legislative Council strongly disapproved of Government's proposal to raise school and college fees by carrying a cut motion in the educational budget demand as a protest against the proposal. The same proposal was thrown out last year and Government ought not to have revived it. They persisted, probably hoping that the Council was by now sufficiently divided and demoralised to ensure them a victory with the ever-ready votes of their nominees. But to the credit of the Council it must be said that it has not fallen so low as to accept meekly a fresh tax on secondary and higher education. The arguments reiterated by Government in support of the proposal were most unconvincing and a few, disingenuous. Who would accept the contention of the Minister for Local Self-Government that the increase of fees was meant to help and was the only means of helping aided institutions? The Education Minister was more candid and admitted that it was mainly for the sake of revenue that Government proposed to raise the fees. If Government want more funds they must learn to be more economical in their administrative work. In the Department of Education itself if Government schools and colleges were conducted as economically as the equally or more efficient aided institutions are, they could get more funds than by adding to the burden on students. The Education Minister must be thanked for his assurance in advance that if the House threw out Government's proposal, they would abide by its decision. Now that the decision is made in an unmistakable manner, we trust Government will respect it and also the Minister's assurance.

CORNERED.

—:o:—

Mr. Crerar lamentably failed to acquaint the Assembly with the attitude of the Government with respect to the High Courts Bill. To Mr. Ancy's pertinent query "at whose instance Government have made representations to the Secretary of State" regarding the measure and to Mr. Jinnah's pointed question "what opinion the Government of India had themselves expressed", Mr. Crerar gave replies which were halting and hesitating and which showed inexcusable ignorance of the intensity of public feeling in India about this measure. The Home Member stated that "all expressions of opinion which Government had received had been transmitted to the Secretary of State." The Assembly is aware that the Government of India function as a post-box, but what it desired to ascertain was how in the teeth of public protest the Government of India could have the effrontery to say to the Secretary of State that "it would not be proper to maintain any discriminatory legislation against those judges who were members of the I.C.S. or P.C.S." This is, of course, Mr. Crerar's euphemistic and misleading way of informing the House that British officialdom in India had managed to impress upon the India Office the necessity of throwing open the post of the Chief Justice to members of the I.C.S.. Mr. Crerar admits that Bar Associations had protested against the Indian High Courts Bill, but he maintains that the "public had not expressed itself very clearly" about it. Why does he choose to remain blissfully ignorant of the numerous public meetings of protest all over the country in which even leaders of non-official European opinion had participated?

REPAIRING THE UNJUST OMISSION

In passing unanimously at their Monday's meeting the resolution moved by Mr. Baman-Behram placing on record the Corporation's "high sense of appreciation of the valuable services" rendered by the Bombay Central Peace Committee, the President of the Corporation, its Commissioner and its Secretary and the volunteers who mustered strong at the call of the Peace Committee, our Civic Fathers have made good an unjust and uncharitable omission in the speech of the Home Member of the Government of Bombay and the Press Note issued by the Government in regard to the riots. Neither Mr. Hotson's speech nor the Press Note had a word of appreciation for the splendid efforts made by the Citizens' Peace Committee in extinguishing the fire of fanaticism. It may not suit the official book to recognise such efforts, though we gladly note that Sir Frederick Sykes was more catholic in his appreciation in his inaugural speech to the Bombay Legislative Council. But official narrow-mindedness cannot prevent the whole world from knowing what excellent work the Peace Committee did.

OXFORD SAVANTS ON INDIA'S ANCIENT LEARNING

—:o:—

PROF. MACDONELL'S MESSAGE TO THE STUDENTS IN INDA.

(By JWALA PRASAD, M.A.)

During the latter part of the last vacation I went down to Oxford, and during my stay there I had long and interesting interviews with the scholars named below. Professor MacDonell has retired now, and is leading a quiet life at Belbroughton Road, Oxford. He needs no introduction to the Indian people. His works on Sanskrit literature are being read and taught throughout the length and breadth of India, and he himself had been to India in 1923. Following an interesting interview during which we talked over a number of topics in connection with India and its literature, he has sent to me in his own handwriting a message to the students of India, which now it is my duty to convey to those for whom it is meant. I hope his words, coming as they do from a veteran and devoted scholar of Vedic studies, will be a source of inspiration to those who read them, and I shall feel obliged if the newspapers and journals in India give them publicity by reproducing them in their columns.

REGARD FOR SANSKRIT STUDIES.

Professor F. W. Thomas is a worthy successor of Professor MacDonell at Oxford. For a long time he was at the India Office Library, and has already earned considerable reputation by his works on Indian thought and culture. He also had been to India in 1920. During my stay at Oxford I had the privilege and the pleasure of receiving a social invitation from him, and had two long interviews, each of them lasting from three to four hours. We expect to have from him, in course of time, translations for the first time of two important works on Indian Philosophy and Logic. In my book of autographs he writes as follows:

'Sanskrit has been to India all that Greek and Latin have been to Europe'.

A LIVELY PERSONALITY.

Mr. H. W. B. Joseph is well-known to the students of Philosophy in India for his work on Logic, which has been prescribed for the M.A. Examination of a number of Indian universities for a long time now, I myself having read it and taught it long ago. Before I met him I had imagined Mr. Joseph to be an old serious-looking logician, but he turned out to be, although old in years, quite a lively sociable philosopher. Curiously enough he also had been to India, although as long back as twenty seven years. I asked him what he thought of the modern developments in logical studies, and in reply he said: 'Do you mean Mathematical Logic? Well, it is no Logic at all. I do not call it Logic, but the writers on Mathematical Logic would not listen to those who do not agree with them'. Then the conversation turned upon the study of Experimental Psychology, and Mr. Joseph again said emphatically that it was no branch of Philosophy but a science. Before I left him after having had a delightful tea and an illuminating philosophical conversation he handed over to me a reprint of his recent criticism of Professor Stout's Psychology of the Mind, remarking that Professor Stout must have certainly felt much annoyed at it.

As the colleges were closed for the vacation I could not meet some other scholars whom I wanted to see at Oxford, and I am looking forward to my next visit to the sister university for more experiences of the kind I had in coming into contact with the above-mentioned professors.

PROFESSOR MACDONELL'S MESSAGE.

The written message which Professor MacDonell has sent to me is as follows:

To the Students of Sanskrit in India,

It is now forty four years since I began the study of Sanskrit at the University of Gottingen under the guidance of Professor Theodor Benfey, the translator of the Panchatantra and the editor of the Samaveda. Although in those days or soon after all the Vedas had already been edited in good critical editions in Europe, there were as yet no auxiliary works by which students could train themselves to become good Vedic scholars.

Beginning early in 1875 with Vedic studies, I soon made up my mind to restrict myself, as soon as I had taken my degree in Oxford, to producing books in English to help Vedic students with all the aid they required, and I have given up all my life since my student days to carrying out this aim. Vedic works are now available in all directions for Vedic students. There is now no reason to neglect those studies in which the very earliest form of the Aryan language and religion can be pursued. I therefore hope that all students of Sanskrit in India will acquire a minimum amount of Vedic knowledge along with classical Sanskrit, because it is necessary as the foundation of the historical study of both the Aryan language and religion. It is now nearly sixty years ago since Max Muller wrote: 'I doubt not that the time will come when no one in India will call himself a Sanskrit scholar who cannot construe the hymns of the ancient Rishis of his own country'.

Sd A. A. MacDonell,
Emeritus Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford,

PROSPECTS OPENED UP BY THE AUTO-GIRO AEROPLANE.

A New Era in Flying.

(BY DR. HANS WOLTERECK.)

The flights so successfully performed by the Spanish engineer, Senor Juan de la Cierva, have proved the practical utility of his auto-giro aeroplane. We are accordingly justified in looking forward with keen interest to the future of this promising invention. The flights undertaken by Senor Cierva to Berlin and other places in Europe have clearly demonstrated that the inventor has succeeded in giving practical embodiment to an idea which had occupied the attention of engineers for decades but which none had heretofore been able to realize.

ONE COMMON DEFECT.

What, now, is this absolutely new "auto-giro"?

Our flying-machines, no matter how perfect they may be, have one common defect: their capacity to sustain themselves in the air is dependent entirely upon their possession of a minimum speed. So soon as their velocity sinks below this minimum, they drop like a stone to earth. A large proportion of the accidents occurring to aeroplanes is attributable to the slackening of the machine's flight, often as a consequence of some sudden failure of the engine.

This characteristic of the flying-machine also explains why it needs so much room for starting and landing. In both cases, they need a considerable run—often as much as several hundred yards. For this reason the aerodromes occupy extensive and carefully levelled areas, a fact which adds vastly to the costs of installation. Moreover, emergency landings in unsuitable spots constitute a standing danger.

The auto-giro overcomes this difficulty by having one or more lifting screws which raise it directly from the ground. By modifying the rotation speed of these screws the pilot can ascend or descend at will. Lateral motion is obtained by means of a special auxiliary screw, or the axis of the lifting screw (or screws) is given a slanting position.

THE LIFTING SCREW.

Like every modern aeroplane, Senor Cierva's "auto-giro" has a long, narrow body. In front it has the customary engine and a propeller which, by its vertical rotation, draws the plane forwards in the usual way. In the body are the seats for the pilot and for passengers. At the tail-end is the elevating and the lateral steering gear. The whole is mounted on a two-wheeled carriage of an exceptionally strong character. There are no wings properly so-called. In place of them, there is, in front, a kind of pyramid made of steel tubing on the top of which rotates a large hirizontally placed lifting screw. This lifting-screw has no driving power whatever behind it, as is the case with all other propeller flying-machines; on the contrary, it can turn-freely in its bearings and is kept in rotation during flight solely by the impact of the air.

The start is effected by running the machine a short distance along the ground until the lifting screw attains the rotation speed requisite to raise the plane. For landing it is only necessary to stop the engine; the propeller then ceases to rotate, but the lifting screw continues its motion and the plane descends almost vertically to the ground as though held by a parachute.

The "auto-giro" is thus a practical proposition as regards small planes. It remains to be seen whether it is suitable for those of large dimensions. Experiments are being made. Should they prove successful, this invention will mean the inception of a new era in flying.

Notes of the Day.

Il Duce on Terrorism.

Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, addressed a gathering of 4,000 at the Royal Opera House, Rome, on Monday and expatiated before it on the success of the Fascist regime and his own part in achieving that success. Legislative work and the control of a new institution were according to Signor Mussolini "only a part of his work". His 'private secretariat" was working at full speed. "I have granted," he declared, "60,000 audiences and have interested myself in 1,887,112 questions referring to citizens". It is notorious that in spite of this colossal number of questions coming under Il Duce's personal scrutiny, he does not yet see any necessity of lessening the rigour of the Fascist system of administration. On the contrary he justifies Fascist terrorism by maintaining that it is quite faded compared with former and contemporary terrorisms". This is a cynical and callous defence of a system of government which can never appeal to civilized humanity.

Nervousness in London.

Foreign vested interests in India are becoming nervous about retaining, as the result of future constitutional changes in India, their present favoured position. This nervousness is well reflected in the discussion at a meeting of the East Indian Association in London on a paper which Sir Walter Wilson read on "Europeans in India and the Reforms." This die-hard is concerned about a possible change in the "centre of political gravity in India" which he is afraid will be "less firmly fixed at Delhi and Simla" in the immediate future. He desires "those at home who control big business in India" to realise the importance of "properly filling" seats in the Legislature. In other words the European group in it must make stupendous efforts not to lose their present unfair political importance. Sir William Vincent rightly drew the attention of the gathering to the fact that the Indian politician was not irresponsible. The unjust charge that he is irresponsible is the stock-in-trade of the "friends" of India in England who expect Indians to be content with camouflaged self-government.

Delaying Tactics.

Time and again during the last year the question of Britain's unwillingness to ratify the 48-hour week Washington Convention came in for acute criticism at meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. British representatives parried the attack by putting forward one pretext or another. It is notorious that the capitalist bosses who control the Baldwin Government do not desire to introduce this healthy reform of having the workers put in only 48 hours of labour per week and when the question came up again on Monday at Geneva the reply given by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland was couched on stereotyped lines. Britain is agreed about the principle but finds it difficult to put it into practice. This pious regard for principle and persistent disregard for putting principle into practice does not redound to the credit of Britain, but what British capitalism cares for is not primarily international prestige but dividends.

Women Workers in Mines.

The Government of India have shown some mercy in their new regulations about the employment of women in mines. Under these rules the employment of women underground in the mines is prohibited but it is not clear yet from the official communique announcing the rules whether the prohibition is to be enforced at once or in a leisurely way. A suspicious sentence in the communique states that "these orders will result in a gradual elimination of the employment of women as coal getters or as earth workers at depths of more than 60 feet". And it is also stated that "these regulations do not extend to the coal quarries or open workings". It is, therefore, too early to be jubilant over the rules. Not until the Government prohibit the employment of even a single woman in any of the coal fields of India will they have fallen in a line with other civilised Governments.

Priests and Politics.

Addressing a huge meeting of Burmans in a Buddhist Pagoda, Mahatma Gandhi welcomed the movement among Burmese priests to take active part in politics but did well to add a word of caution. It was essential, he said, that the priests should first get rid of their superstitious beliefs and practices and make "wisdom and "unimpeachable" authority" their guides. Superstition in Religion is bad enough but to extend it to all secular matters is to increase the mischief tenfold. Nay, once superstition begins to run riot among politicians there is no knowing what mal-practices they may countenance or even enforce with the strong arm of law. If, however, the common people stick at all costs to the dictates of reason at least in all non-religious matters,—religion itself or the so-called unimpeachable authority is a live beneficent force only to the extent it is consistent with reason—priests coming in contact with them in daily life may gradually become more and more rationalistic in their outlook. The best antidote against priestly superstition in matters religious or secular is to make a pretty high standard of modern education a compulsory qualification for priests.

MUSLIM LEADERS SPEAK OUT.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

Pandit Motilal's Resolution On National Demand Carried

—:o:—

MR. JINNAH SUPPORTS VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVT.

Mr. Jayakar Tears Away the Mask from the Face of Bureaucracy

The Government sustained a defeat in the Assembly on Tuesday

When the discussion on the motion was resumed on Tuesday Maulvi Yakub questioned Pandit Motilal's assertion that Nehru Report had been accepted by the majority of Mussalmans in the country. Pandit Motilal retorted by asking the Maulvi whether the majority of Mussalmans were against the grant of Dominion Status or whether he stood for complete independence.

Mr. Jinnah in a spirited speech pleaded for the reconsideration of the Nehru Report yet he was equally vehement in attacking the Government for their apathy and supported what he styled the "vote of censure" on the Government.

Mr. Jayakar shattered the bureaucratic pretensions of sticking to the Declaration of 1917 and clinched the issue before the House—viz., whether the Government were prepared to grant Dominion Status to India or not.

The decision of the House was received with loud applause from Opposition benches and shouts of resign."

DELHI, March 12.

Pandit Motilal's cut was carried by sixty three votes to fiftytwo amidst non-official cheers and cries of resign.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 12.

The lobbies of the Assembly were busy discussing the prospect of the vote on Pandit Motilal's motion. It appeared that negotiations which were carried on last night have resulted in better understanding of the view of either side. Mr. Jinnah and his followers may in the end vote with Pandit Motilal on the understanding that their vote would not be interpreted as support for the Nehru Report. This understanding has been partly promoted by the desire not to weaken the boycott movement at this juncture and thus improves the chances of adoption of Pandit Motilal's censure motion though it does not ensure its success.

"SUTLEJ" TRAGEDY.

Mr. Ranarayan Singh drew attention to the fact that thirtyseven Indian repatriated Indians died on board the "Sutlej" while returning form British Guiana. Mr. Bajpai replying said Government of India instructed Bengal Government to hold enquiry as soon as they saw press reports about abnormal number of deaths. Government could not publish report at this stage not because they wished to suppress it but because they wished to give Colonial Government opportunity of expressing its views on the comments and suggestions made in the report. The question of preventing the recurrence of such regrettable incidents in future was being pursued emergetically by Government of India who would make full announcement on the subject as soon as possible.

Sir George Rainy replying to Mr. Ramnarayan Singh and Mr. Neogy said the question of revision of Railway Act was not under consideration beyond amendments which might be necessary to give effect to Geneva Conventions.

DISCUSSION ON NATIONAL DEMAND.

Discussion was resumed on Pandit Motilal's censure motion over absence of response to national demand.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub questioned Pandit Nehru's assertion that principles of the Nehru Report had been accepted by an overwhelming majority of people. He reminded the Assembly that since 1924 he had joined Pandit Motilal in pressing the national demand on all occasions. He even moved an amendment to Pandit Motilal's motion in 1924 in order to safeguard the interests of minorities. That amendment was adopted by the Assembly. Mussalmans as a community were not behind any other community in their anxiety to regain freedom of the Motherland. (Hear, hear.) But an overwhelming majority of the people in the country did not accept the principles underlying the Nehru Report. (Pandit Motilal: "Question".)

Maulvi Yakub: Pandit Motilal's son has rejected the principle of the Report by asking for independence and his lieutenant Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was against Dominion Status. Mussalmans with a few exceptions had rejected Dominion Status in the form laid down by the Nehru Report.

Pandit Motilal asked: "Do you want independence?"

WHAT MUSLIMS WANT.

Maulvi Yakub: We want nothing short of responsible Government with due safe-

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Who succeeded in carrying a vote of censure on Government by moving his resolution on National Demand.

guards to rights and interests of Mussalmans and other minor communities. (European benches: Applause.)

Dewan Chamanlal asked the European group: Are you in favour of responsible Government?

Col. Crawford: We say "yes" with due safeguards to interests of minorities.

Maulvi Yakub: The attitude of Mussalmans was clearly explained in the resolutions adopted by the All-Parties' Muslim Conference which was more representative of the Mussalmans than any conference of any other community ever held.

IS THIS RELEVANT?

Pandit Motilal asked: Is this relevant to the motion I have made. I have made it perfectly clear I did not seek the verdict of the House on the Nehru Report.

Maulvi Yakub: The Pandit has mentioned certain facts which happened last December and I want to narrate other facts in the controversy and prevent importing heat in the debate. We Mussalmans tried our level best to extend the hand of fellowship by joining the All-Parties' Conference last year, but when we find the Congress resolution of 1927 was turned down and when we notice the treatment meted out to greatest Nationalist Indian Mussalman, Mr. Jinnah, at the Calcutta Convention, we are obliged to express our attitude. Mussalmans' national demand is contained in the resolution of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference held in Delhi for federal Government which was practically the same as adopted by the Liberal Federation under the chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. When Pandit Motilal says the latest national demand is embodied in the Nehru Report and wants us to vote for the motion I say a vote in favour of this cut would mean nothing but vote for Nehru Report in disguise.

Pandit Motilal says the door for negotiations is still open. I reciprocate this feeling and shall always be willing to cooperate for honourable settlement between all communities. It is not we, Mussalmans, who closed the door for settlement. It was the attitude of those who were responsible for holding meeting at Lucknow in August last when those who spoke against Nehru Report were howled down and also the attitude of those who were responsible for convening the Calcutta Convention that closed the door for any settlement. We, Mussalmans, are not satisfied with the response Government have made to the national demand, but at

(Continued on page 10)

MAHATMA IN PARLIAMENT

—:o:—

Earl Winterton Corrects himself!

GANDHIJI "TECHNICALLY ARRESTED"

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Earl Winterton, correcting his statement regarding the action taken against Mr. Gandhi in Calcutta in connection with the bonfire of foreign cloth said that Mr. Gandhi was technically arrested at his residence in order to enable him to give recognisances. He would be prosecuted on a sharge of unauthorised lighting of bonfire in public place.

In reply to questions, Earl Winterton said that the bonfire at Mirzapur Park in Calcutta contravened section 66 of the Calcutta Police Act. Asked whether the Government of India intended to forbid public demostrations which proposed to burn foreign cloths, he said that it entirely depended on the Nature and place of the demonstration.

Mr. Saklatvala recalled that cofies of London newspaper were burned in wartime. Earl Winterton retorting, said that if Mr. Saklatvala chose to burn newspaper at home none would interfere but if he did so at Whitehall he would certainly be interfered with.

Replying to Mr. Pilcher, Earl Winterton said that the revision of the minimum of Rs.10,000 which must be involved before an appeal could be made in a suit to His Majesty King in Council was not being considered at present.—Reuter.

ROUSING RECEPTIONS AT EVERY HALT

—:o:—

MOULMEIN MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS

MOULMEIN, Mar. 12.

All the way from Rangoon to Martaban during the whole night there was a crowd at every station anxious to have a glimpse of Gandhiji's bigger ones being at Thongangyun, Pegu, Mokpalin, Dabein, Thaton and Martaban. An interesting scene was witnessed at Paung station were a number of Burmese ladies offered Gandhiji flowers, bowing in their characteristic style. At Martaban there was a large crowd. Immediately the train stopped U Ohit Pe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, U. Tun Win M.L.C., and others met Mahatma Ghandhi conducted him to a special launch decorated beautifully, with Burmese music playing aboard. While nearing Martaban there was drizzling rain but there was more rain nearer Moulmein. The special launch arrived at Mission Street jetty and Mr. A. D. Ince, President of the Moulmein Municipality met Gandhiji on board the launch and later introduced to him the members of the Municipal Committee at the Wharf.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

In spite of heavy rains, there was a large and representative crowd at the warf shed where Gandhiji was presented with a joint address of welcome by the Moulmein Municipality and the reception committee on behalf of the citizens of Moulmein. The address was presented in a wooden casket. Mr. Ince read the address in English and Mr. Chit Pe translated it into Burmese. The address referred to the principle of non-violence of which Gandhiji was the greatest living exponent, being no other than sublime principle of ahimsa and his great work was the removal of the institution of untouchability. It also referred to his other great qualities and benevolent activities, above all, his simplicity which commanded admiration and respect even from those who could not see eye to eye with him in all his activities. The address described him as the champion of the poor and the weak, his love for their well-being being manifested in his strenuous attempts to ameliorate their condition by the cult of charka.

Gandhiji replying expressed his thanks for the sentiments contained in the address and said in 1901 he received a Burmese address. He wished this address was confined to the Burmese only and he would have been satisfied with that provided he had been supplied with an English translation. Regretting his ignorance of the Burmese language, Gandhiji remarked it was sweet and urged its extensive use by all. Speaking about his principle of non-violence Gandhiji observed that he learnt the principle from Buddha's teachings.

CROWDS PAY HOMAGE TO GANDHIJI

After the address Gandhiji was presented with flowers by a number of Burmese ladies, one of them aged sixtyeight. He then accompanied by Mr. Ince, President was taken round the town in a motorcar, large crowd following in heavy rains. Later, he was brought to Mr. P. N. Mehta's residence where he is staying. Large numbers of Indians and Burmans are coming to pay homage, interesting sight being a number of Burmese ladies who were prominent everywhere.—A. P.

EUROPEANS AND REFORMS

—:o:—

Sir Walter Willson's effusion

"INDIAN POLITICIAN IS IRRESPONSIBLE"!

LONDON, March 11.

Sir Walter Willson read a paper today at the East India Association on "Europeans in India and Reforms". He said that it was impossible to forecast the recommendations of Simon Commission, but he was unable to think that the centre of political gravity would be less firmly fixed at Delhi and Simla than at present. Indeed he imagined that the Central legislature in future would acquire even greater importance. European interests, therefore, would require greater vigilance and the Attitude of Europeans towards the Legislature must maerially change. Leaders of European Association were doing their best to shake the community cut of the rut and apathy. Those at home who controlled big businesses in India should realise the importance of properly filling seats in the Legislature.

Sir Clement Hindley, who presided said that the advance made in the past five years in the Legislative co-operation had raised great hopes of final extriction from the present difficulties.

Mr. S. N. Mullick urged Europeans to join Indians in social struggles.

Sir Alford Pickford declared that if half of the energy which Europeans devoted to politics were devoted to social work instead they would go far on the road to progress.

Mr. Soradji expressed the opinion that Indian politicians would admire if Britishers put their case strongly without apology.

Sir Campbell Rhodes repudiated the suggestion that the English in India were neglecting social work. He instanced the Calcutta Blind School.

Sir William Vincent denied that the Indian politician was irresponsible. If he were there would have been certifiction and by the veto Governor General. He expressed the opinion that it was difficult to retain bureaucratic power in the Central Government while transferring such power to the people in the provinces.—Reuter.

LONDON-CALCUTTA AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

GREEK GOVT'S. AGREEMENT WITH ANGLO-ITALIAN COMPANY

London.—The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent says that the Government has published particulars of an agreement concluded with the Anglo-Italian company which proposes to organise a London-Calcutta air service via Greece. The Greek ports of call will be Bay of Govino, north Corfu, Bay of Ithaka, Ellusis, Canea and St. Nicholas. (Crete.) The Company promises to carry mails. The Ship will be permanently moored at St. Nicholas to serve as a hotel for passengers. The Greek Government will organise at Athens an observatory as a special meteorological station. The first aeroplane is expected to start at the end of March.—Reuter.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR MOULMEIN

RANGOON, March 11.

Mr. Gandhi and party left for Moulmein to-night and were given an enthusiastic sendoff by a large gathering. They expect to arrive at Moulmein at about nine to-morrow morning.—A. P.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA

—:o:—

SEVEN YEAR CUSTOMS AGREEMENT SIGNED

LONDON, March 11.

Teheran.—A seven-year Customs agreement between Persia and Russia has been signed.—Reuter.

GRAVE WARNING AGAINST SEPARATIST POLICY

Delhi Conference Manifesto Against Islamic Traditions

DO NOT STRENGTHEN HANDS OF BUREAUCRACY BY KEEPING ALOOF FROM CONGRESS

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 11

The following statement is issued over the signatures of Dr. Ansari and others:—

The organisers of the Muslim Conference held at Delhi under the presidency of His Highness the Agha Khan have issued a manifesto urging the Muslim community not to participate in processions and demonstrations organised all over the country in accordance with the programme of the Indian National Congress. We feel constrained to say that this suggestion is not merely inimical to the success of the national struggle for freedom but is also prejudicial to the corporate existence of the community

This separatist tendency is not a new phase in Muslim politics. This is a policy which had been fruitlessly pursued for the fifty years previous to 1920; and the fatal results of such a policy have been so apparent in the past that it will be suicidal to guide the mussalmans back along those reactionary lines.

The mainfesto declares that the efforts of the Congress are directed towards securing support for the Nehru Report, which has not yet been accepted by any responsible Muslim organisation. We are surprised that any responsible person could misinterpret the situation like this. All the efforts of the Congress, as far as the Nehru Report is concerned, is directed against the Government; and the communal differences that still remain unadjusted are unaffected by it. In other words, the Congress has demanded the inauguration by the 31st December, 1929, of that form of national government in India on which the Nehru Constitution is based. And it is evident that so long as any body of persons does not differ from this objective, they cannot with propriety dissociate themselves from Congress activities.

Now remains the question of the agreement of different organisations on the solution of the communal problem. The door for further negotiations is not closed and the sessions of the National Convention has been postponed in Calcutta to explore further avenues.

A CHALLENGE.

We challenge the veracity of the statement that the resolution of the Delhi Conference has been approved by all "prominent" Muslims. The resolution of the Delhi Conference embodies the views of a section of Mussalmans of a particular school of thought, and does not represent the accepted opinion of all prominent Mussalmans. The All-India Muslim League neither recognised the necessity or the validity of the conference, nor sent its delegates there. Likewise in the Central Khilafat Committee at Calcutta the situation developed in such away that one section of the committee (who formed the majority) dissociated themselves from the Committee sent their representatives to the National Convention, and refused to recognise the validity of the (Delhi) Conference. Under these circumstances the assertion that the decisions of the Delhi Conference are the accepted decisions of all prominent Mussalmans is unwarranted by the facts.

As Mussalmans we consider it our duty to warn the community of the ruinous consequences of such separatist policy. We are convinced that in this critical and decisive hour of our national struggle, when the Congress has delivered an ultimatum to the Government it will be derogatory to our sense of honour and dignity and disloyal to Islamic traditions to keep aloof from the national struggle for freedom and to strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy.

Dr. Ansari, who, in collaboration with prominent, Muslim leaders, has issued a manifesto in reply to the Delhi All-Parties' Muslim Conference manifesto.

The statement is signed by Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Seth Yakub Hasan, Abdul Kadir Kusari, Maulana Zafarali Khan Shah Mohammed Zubair, T. A. K. Sherwani, M.L.A., Dr. Syed Mahmud, Dr. Mohammad Alam, Maulvi Abdulbari Bar (President, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Dinajpur), Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman (Lucknow), Abdur Rehman (President Punjjab Khilafat Committee), Chaudhuri Afzal Huq, M.L.C., (Paniab), Mahomed Daud Ghaznavi (President Amritsar Khilafat Committee), Habibur Rehman (Secretary, Amritsar Khilafat Committee), Samiullah, Vakil, Nagpur, Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Bombay, Professrs Abdul Bari (Behar), Syed Lal Badshah (President, Peshawar Khilafat Committee), Ali Sul Khan (Peshawar), Amin Alam (Editor, "Tarjuman Sarhad"), Hakim Abdul Jalil Nadvi (Peshawar), Shamsudhin Ahmad (Bengal), Serojuddin Paracha (Lahore), Masud Ali Nadvi (Azamgarh).

Fresh Light On Development Scandal

MR. NARIMAN'S SCATHING CRITICISM

—:o:—

Guillotine Day in Bombay Council

Tuesday being the "guillotine" day for the demands for grants, there was an unusual rush of business with the result that many an important item had to be rushed through without discussion. The debate on the whole was a bit more engaging than usual.

Rao Bahadur Kale of Satara moved a token cut to the demand for grant under "Education," thereby opening a debate on the policy of Government in regard to the scheme of compulsory primary education. He pointed out that the plea of financial stringency advanced by Government in the matter of primary education was perfectly untenable. He maintained that Government were pledged to put the scheme into operation whatever might be the expenses.

AGAINST EDUCATION ON LOAN MONEY!

Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary, sought in vain to convince the House that owing to financial stringency and other obligations, Government were not in a position to spend more money for the advance of primary education. He was against advancing education on loan money.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan doubted the sincerity of Government in the matter of primary education.

EDUCATION MINISTER IN FIGHTING MOOD.

The Minister for Education seemed to be in a fighting mood while replying to the debate. He was ever ready, he said, to bring a proposal for additional taxation if the House was prepared to entertain such a proposal. He reiterated his promise that he would get the whole question of primary education examined by a fresh committee.

The motion which implied a vote of censure on Government was rejected by the House.

The Revenue Member then asked a grant of Rs. 6,55,000 for the Karachi Development Scheme. In a nutshell the scheme is that for the development of Karachi, the local Government should buy from the Government of India a large area of land in that City, which at present is occupied by the Military Department. The Government of India have promised to hand over the land provided the local Government are prepared to pay a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs which is the cost of new buildings which are to be built for the Military Department in a different place. The money is to be paid in four instalments.

LEARN BY PAST EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji and several other speakers cautioned the Government against any further financial commitments in view of the sad experiences in the past. There was a strong feeling in the House that the scheme should be held over for some time to give opportunity to the members to study carefully its financial aspect.

In response to the express desire of the House the Revenue Member withdrew the scheme temporarily.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME. AGAIN.

The General Member then made a demand for grant under "Bombay Development Scheme." Mr. S. C. Joshi's motion to reduce the demand by Rs. 100 gave the much-needed opportunity to the House to criticise the activities of the Development Department. Mr. K. F. Nariman made a vehement speech in which he pointed out how Government were trying to shield the high officers of the B.D.D. who were alleged to be guilty of a charge of corruption. He quoted fresh instances of bribery and corruption in the Department and demanded a fair and impartial inquiry into the allegations.

The General Member and the Secretary to B.D.D. came forth with their usual defence that Government were doing everything in their power to investigate into the allegations. The cut motion was thrown out without a division and the grant asked by the General Member was made.

At 5 p.m. the 'guillotine' fell on the undiscussed grants which were carried without any discussion whatsoever.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) moved the token cut of a rupee to the total demand under "Education," thereby initiating a general discussion of the policy of Government in regard to primary education in this Presidency. The Government, he maintained, were bound legally and morally to immediately put into operation all the provisions of the Primary Education Act. The plea of financial stringency ought not to stand in the way of making compulsory education an accomplished fact in the Presidency. The liability of Government to spend whatever money was necessary on compulsory primary education was emphasized year after year in speeches made in the House by the Government Member. Now, whenever complaints were made that the scheme of compulsory primary education was not carried out, the Educational Department got up and brought forward their usual plea of financial stringency.

AN UNTENABLE PLEA.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) supported the cut and maintained that Government had no right to tinker with the Primary Education Act as they were doing.

Mr. S. P. Ligade (Sholapur District) opposed the motion.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) supported the motion.

GOVT.'S DEFENCE.

Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary, got up to defend the Government's policy an dexplained at some length the naancial position and the obligations which the Government had undertaken. He repudiated, on behalf of Government and the Minister, the allegation that Government made no efforts to carry out the scheme of primary education. It would not be a wise course to advance education on loan money. The only instance in the world where education had been carried out on loan money was that of Japan. Japan had done it because it was a backward country and was in an extreme hurry to bring up her education to the Western standard.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) gave a challenge to Government saying that they would be prepared to bear fresh taxation if it were levied with the specific purpose of advancing primary education in the Presidency.

Rao Bahadur Kale, winding up the discussion, said he would ask the Government in all sincerity whether they wanted this country to advance educationally or not. The Government must come forward with a candid confession of their intentions.

Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, replying to the debate, reiterated his promise that he was going to appoint a Committee to go over the whole question of primary education and make recommendations to the Government. He would then announce the policy of the Educational Department regarding the scheme of primary education. He pointed out that the cut motion before the House was a censure on him personally. His excuse was that he was in the office only for 9 months and he could not do much during this short period.

PREPARED TO ACCEPT CHALLENGE.

The Government, he added, expected something from the Simon Commission. It was likely that the Meston Settlement would be revised and the Presidency would get more funds.

CUT MOTION THROWN OUT.

The token cut motion was thrown out without a division.

The total grant of Rs. 1,95,30,909 under "Education-Transferred" was at last made.

EXPANSION OF KARACHI CITY.

The Revenue Member then made a demand for grant of Rs. 6,55,000 for "Karachi land exchange scheme." The first instalment to be paid during the current financial year is Rs. 5 lakhs.

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi) cautioned the Government against unnecessary hurry.

land, it should be given to the Karachi Municipality for development. He suggested that the scheme should be postponed for a few months and Government, in the meanwhile, should consult the Municipality before committing itself to a liability which would ultimately come to Rs. 60 lakhs.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay), criticising the sheme, suggested that its operation should be postponed to next July. There was no immediate necessity, he said, why the scheme should be hurried through without properly weighing its consequences.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) sounded a note of warning and opined that the Council should not give its sanction to any new scheme of development unless they had set their house in order financially. The speaker reminded the House of the sad experiences of the Bombay Development scheme from the effects of which, he said, the Presidency was at present suffering and would suffer for many a year to come. What guarantee was there, he asked, that the poor people in Karachi who were suffering from the consequences of congestion would avail themselves of the facilities offered them in the new developed land.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE BURDEN.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) advised the House not to give sanction to the scheme which, he said, was the business of the Karachi Municipality. Why should Government buy lands and even the buildings of the military department? Was it not possible to acquire some other land for the development of the city? he asked.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Bombay) did not believe that the scheme would be a financial success. He asked the House not to sanction it. He was at a loss to understand, he added, why this Government should pay the entire cost of the new buildings for the Military Department.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) observed that there was a great deal in the arguments advanced by the member representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It was really a question whether this was the time for Government to undertake any new scheme involving a very large expenditure. Besides, he had his doubts, he said, as to the financial success of the scheme. For the matter of that, he had his doubts about land development schemes in general. He felt strongly that the House should think very carefully before sanctioning this particular scheme which was estimated to cost Rs. 75 lakhs.

Proceeding, the speaker suggested that Government ought to invite opinions of various public bodies in Karachi on this important scheme. It was only proper that the House should know the opinion of these bodies before it gave its sanction to the scheme.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji (Bombay) said he did not think that the Karachi Municipality wanted this scheme. He was also for greater caution.

REVENUE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Revenue Member, in his reply to the criticism, said that most of the buildings belonging to the Military Department situated on this land, were very old. However, the Military Department were perfectly willing to stay where they were till they vacated the buildings of their own accord. It was a question of negotiation between the Provincial Government and the Imperial Government. The Government of India were owners of the land and they were entitled to claim full value for it. The Government of India were asking only so much as would enable them to evacuate these lands. They were not asking the full value of the land although they were entitled to do so. This was a case where there was give-and-take on both sides.

Proceeding, the Revenue Member said he did not want to press the scheme if there was a general feeling that the scheme had not received sufficient consideration. He, however, pointed out that the time had come for arriving at a decision whether the scheme should be undertaken or dropped. In conclusion, he said he would withdraw the scheme temporarily and place it before the House in the next session.

DEMAND FOR GRANT WITHDRAWN.

The demand for grant was withdrawn.

DEVELOPMENT GRANT AGAIN.

The General Member then made a demand for grant of Rs. 25,31,000 under "Bombay Development Scheme."

Mr. S. C. Joshi (Nominated) moved a cut of Rs. 100 to the total demand. This gave the House the much-sought-for opportunity to open a general debate on the policy of Government in regard to the Bombay Development Scheme.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay) who was the first to begin the attack said he would begin from the starting point. Only last year a Committee of the House was appointed to investigate into the allegations of corruptions in the B. D. D. The Government had given a definite assurance that they would grant full protection to any witness who would appear before the Committee for making a statement. The Government had not fully carried out their promise.

BACKING OUT OF THEIR PROMISE.

The object in appointing the Committee was that it should investigate into the allegations of corruption, but the Government had in their letter of appointment turned that Committee into only an Advisory Committee with no powers of investigations. Then again the Government had not given the promised protection to witnesses. The Government's note in this connection was quite explicit. It gave protection to witnesses against a charge of defamation being preferred by any of the officials at present in the service of the Department. Mr. Nariman pointed out that not a single officer likely to be involved in the allegations of corruption was now in the Bombay Development Department. The Government resolution, therefore, gave no real protection to witnesses as the ex-officers of the B. D. D were still free to file a charge of defamation against any witness.

Following the debate in the Council last year, many contractors had written to him (the speaker) that they were prepared to make statements before the Committee, but after the Government resolution was published none of them came forward as they were not prepared, quite naturally, to face the likely prosecutions. It was, therefore, obvious, the speaker pointed out, that the assurance about protection was given by Government only to save themselves from the censure motion that was moved in the House last year.

A GRAVE ALLEGATION.

Adverting to the work of the Committee, Mr. Nariman informed the House that the Committee after having weighed the material at its disposal, had suggested prosecution of two subordinate Indian officers who were in the Department when the frauds were committed. There were again two European officers against whom there was sufficient material to launch an investigation if not prosecution.

TO SAVE SKIN OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

The Committee then referred the matter to the Police for investigation. Despite the fact that the Committee had collected ample material for prosecution of two Indian and two European officers, the Police had recommended the the prosecution of the two Indian officers only. They had dropped the two European officers, one entirely and the other for the time being. Proceeding, Mr. Nariman alleged that there was an effort to save the skin of high European officers.

FRESH INSTANCES OF BRIBERY.

Mr. Nariman then proceeded to point out some fresh instances of bribery and corruption. He found that in all the chawls at Worli, the area was much less than what the specifications required and yet it had been certified that the work was done according to specifications. Every chawl at Worli had 1,276 square feet area less. The number of rooms was the same, but the area was contracted. It meant that a bogus payment of Rs. 8 lakhs was made to the contractors by the B. D. D. Was not this a matter for investigation?

In the speaker's opinion, it was a colossal fraud practised on public funds.

In conclusion, Mr. Nariman made it perfectly clear that in spite of all these exposures publicly made, the state of affairs in the B. D. D. had not in any way considerably changed. He then pointed out an instance where the Department had paid money to contractors for coal which was not received, and another instance where the payment had been made at a much higher rate than the quality of coal warranted. The auditor, he added, had taken a strong exception in this particular instance.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Secretary to the B. D. D., replying to Mr. Nariman, told the House that the Government had no control over the transactions of the Advisory Committee which consisted entirely of members who were not connected with Government. The terms of reference of the Committee, he asserted, were the same as suggested by the General Member during the debate in the House.

As regards the complaint that proper protection was not guaranteed to witnesses, the speaker said it was obvious that Government could not come forward to give protection to every one who might make any allegation against any person. There was no power in law by which Government would prevent their ex-officers from clearing their character by preferring a charge of defamation against their accusers.

Referring to the work of the Advisory Committee, Mr. Bell said he was not in a position to forecast what would happen in future but he would take this opportunity to point out to the House that every request made by the Committee had been met as far as it was possible to do so. He then repudiated the fresh allegations of bribary made by Mr. Nariman in his speech.

DELAY IN CARRYING OUT PROMISE.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A Lalji (Bombay) thought that it was high time for the Government to dclare that they were unable to bring to light instances of corruption in the B.D.D. Although the Government had decided to prosecute certain officers, the Committee were not kept informed either by the police or by Government as to the progress made in the matter of collecting evidence. He pointed out that although the Committee was appointed in June last, the Government came out with an order giving indemnity to witnesses as late as December so that in the meantime not a single person dared to come forward to give evidence because there was no protection.

He for one had no desire to remain on the Enquiry Committee towards which Government had showed an indifferent attitude.

Replying to the debate, the General Member made a halting and unconvincing speech.

With regard to the complaint of Mr. Nariman as to the terms of reference of the Committee, the General Member, recalled the assurance given by his predecessor that the Committee would advice Government as to the steps they were taking and would have to be taken in connection with the allegations of corruption. He repeated that Government had done its best to help the Committee.

As regards the police report, the General Member said, that he had applied for a copy of police report to the Magistrate but it was not granted. He even consulted the Advocate General for legal opinion on this point who advised that the Magistrate was quite right and there was no chance of success if a revisional application was made.

As regards protection to witnesses, he said that Government had already granted idemnity. In view of this, he hoped, the mover withdraw his cut. (Cries "Oh!"

CENSURE MOTION LOST.

The cut was then put to vote and was declared lost.

At 5 o'clock guillotine was applied to all the undiscussed demands for grants which were carried without discussion.

The House then proceeded to discuss the demands for Supplementary grants. A number of these grants were made before the House adjourned to Thursday 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

"Distinctly Better Prospects at Present than Before."

MR. PETIT ON NEED OF CAUTION.

Mr. H. P. Mody Pleads for Reduction of Town Duty on Cotton.

—:o:—

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association on Tuesday Mr. J. B. Petit, the Chairman of the Association, reviewed the general outlook of the textile industry in Bombay and said that though the prospects at present were distinctly better than before the situation required cautious handling in view of the past events and future possibilities. He strongly supported the Trade Disputes Bill which is on the anvil of the Assembly. He declared that the recent strike had crippled the industry and had irretrievably hurt the interests of the labourers themselves besides creating an atmosphere of distrust and uncertainty.

MR. J. B. PETIT'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report for 1928 Mr. Petit said:

The most important incident of the year which immediately arrests our attention is, of course, the "unprecedented entered general strike," with all its attendant evils, following in the train of its long-drawn-out and inordinate length of nearly 6 months. The unusual and weary protraction of this struggle, the manner in which it was carried on, the methods that were employed in maintaining and supporting it, the new forces that it was generating, the ideas that were acting as a propelling forces behind the movement, the new outlook on labour question that it was slowly endeavouring to evolve, the revolution that it was gradually trying to bring about in the management and conduct of industrial organisations, and the numerous other issues of a far-reaching character that were involved in the struggle, all combined to monopolise the attention of your Committee during a very large portion of the year under review, to the exclusion of almost all other subject concerning the Industry, excepting a few question of very great and pressing importance. With your permission I shall hurriedly speak of these first and revert to the discussion of the strike a little later.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

The partial advantage that had been gained by the Industry in the year 1927, even though of a purely adventitious character very soon disappeared; and the first 4 months of the period under review, namely the period before the strike broke out, were by no means favourable to the Industry, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the "cotton, cloth and yarn markets." During the greater part of the year under review, local prices of cotton were high compared to Americans, and consequently the offtake was not good until decline set in in August-September, when Indian spot cotton was sold very cheap; and since September, has been available below its American parity. But owing to the strike, local manufactures could not take advantage of the drop in the market; and it is believed that the principal benefit of this cheap cotton has gone to Japan and Italy, thanks to our local labour leaders!

The position of the yarn market continued unsatisfactory throughout the year, with the result that the stocks at the mills at the beginning of the year 1928, were much larger than they were in the beginning of the year 1927. Of course, they diminished very rapidly during the continuance of the strike and reached their lowest figure at its close in October, since when until the end of the year under review, the demand and supply have balanced themselves and there has been no increase in stock.

The demand for "cloth" during the year was seldom active; and stocks during the first 3 months of the years preceding the strike, reached a very high and unprecendented level. The continuation of the strike however brought about a gradual though welcome reduction, resulting in a distinct improvement in the tone of the market during the last month of the year; and large sales were effected by most of the mills, in many cases at remunerative rates. As everyone is aware, a stagnation has since followed and there is little or no movement at present. At the moment the prospects of the Industry, in the current year, though distinctly better than before cannot be said to be rosy—a circumstance which in view of the past events and having regard to future probabilities, requires cautious handling and must tax all the energies of your Committee during the remainder of the current year.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

Among the few important subjects to which your Committee was able to devote some attention in between the pre-occupations of the strike, was the "Trade Disputes Bill," which, as you are aware, was introduced in the Legislative Assembly during the period under review. Your Committee naturally supported the principle underlying the Bill, subject of course to the proviso that the powers to be conferred under it should be brought into operation only after all direct negotiations between the parties to the disputes in question for a mutual settlement of their differences, had been made and had failed. Another point on which your Committee laid special stress was the necessity of incorporating the Bill, special provisions for controlling picketing. What is now erroneously called 'peaceful picketing' does not really exist. Picketing is picketing at all stages and under all conditions, even though disguised under the more harmless terminology of 'gentle persuasion.' It is intimidation pure and simple often accompanied by excesses which are as unfair in their nature as they are tyrannical in their effect. Your Committee have accordingly made a strong and emphatic recommendation for stopping it or at least for controlling it so as to prevent it from degenerating into coercion and intimidation.

Another subject of importance which engaged the earnest attention of the Committee during the year under review was the Maternity Benefit Bill which was introduced at the July Session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

From a perusal of the many recommendations made by the Tariff Board for the reduction of the cost of production obtained in the Bombay Mills, to which I have alluded in the earlier part of my remarks, you must have noticed that effect had already been given to some of them in previous years. The matter has, as you are aware, been still engaging the continued attention of your Committee, with the result that in the year under review, reductions were obtained in several important directions, as will be seen from the following facts.

TRADE MISSION'S REPORT

The Committee have not yet finished fully, their deliberations on the Trade Mission's Report. The principal findings of the Mission are summarised on Pages 13-14 of the report. The report is still receiving the detailed consideration of the Committee. So far as the Government is concerned, we all do earnestly hope that at least this report will not share the fate of many other similar reports and be pigeon-holed in some remote corner of the Secretariat at Delhi.

The principal recommendation of the Trade Mission, namely the appointment of the Trade Commissioners, commands the unqualified support of the Committee. But the other recommendation regarding the formation of the "export combine" is still under their careful consideration.

JAPANESE EXCHANGE.

The Tariff Board had stated in their report that the depreciation in the Japanese Exchange had the effect of stimulating imports from Japan into India. Early in the year 1928, the Committee of the Association accordingly drew the attention of the Government of India to the fall in the Yen Exchange, and urged the imposition of a special exchange duty on imports from Japan. Though the Government of India went so far as to admit to a certain extent the truth of the Association's arguments, it was unfortunate that they did not deem the grounds advanced by the Association for the imposition of an exchange duty on Japanese imports sufficiently strong to justify the action proposed.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

Coming back to the discussion of the strike, a consideration of the trade and industrial conditions pre-

(Continued on page 9.)

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BOMBAY TEXTILE INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 8.)

valent during the period under review as set out in the report of the Committee which is in your hands, and to which I have already briefly alluded in the beginning of my remarks must have made it clear to you all that the general strike was declared in April 1928 just when the industry was trying to consolidate the partial advantages of the favourable trade conditions prevalent during the end of 1927 and was endeavouring to successfully resist the effects of another period of depression that was showing slow but certain signs of setting in.

It is all the most regrettable and unfortunate that a strike should have broken out at a time like this before the operatives had even formulated their grievances, because of the fact that it was precisely at this period that the Committee of the Association was engaged in a consideration of the various recommendations of the Tariff Board and particularly those relating to the standardisation of wages and musters. Incidentally, I wish to call the attention of those present here and of the public at large interested in the question to Pages 7-12 of the reprot under review, giving details of the action taken by the Association on certain recommendations made by the Tariff Board and in particular to the view expressed by them in paragraph 59 of their report to the effect "that the only alternative to a reduction in the wages of the Bombay Mill Industry, was increased labour efficiency; and it is in this direction that the true line of advance lay."

Wen however the strike broke out, the Association expressed its willingness to recognise and treat with representatives of the various trade unions; but it was not until after the lapse of some months that negotiations could be opened, with the result that more than one effort was made to arrive at a settlement. All these however unfortunately proved abortive, and the strike continued to drag on its weary length, causing untold suffering to the operatives and enormous losses to the industry, and to hundreds and thousands of people dependent upon it. It was not until the 4th of October, after the strike had lasted 5 1/2 months, that an agreement was reached through the good offices of Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah, General Member of the Government of Bombay, and a Committee of Inquiry with Justice Sir Charles Fawcett as President, was appointed with the following terms of reference:—(a) Whether the amended scheme of a standarised schedule of rates and of a standarised muster prepared by the Mill-owners' Association and also the scheme prepared by the Strike Committee is fair and reasonable; (b) whether the seventeen demands advanced by the Strike Committee are fair and reasonable, and to what extent, if any, they should be met; (c) whether the Standing Orders for operatives as amended and presented by the Mill-owners' Association on the 4th October 1928 are fair and reasonable.

As the questions at issue are sub-judice, I do not think it would be proper to comment on them in any way at this stage. The views of your Association have been very fully and ably put before the Fawcett Committee by a small sub-committee of your Association. This report will be in the possession of the members in due course. Meanwhile, I cannot allow this occasion to pass without saying that this Sub Committee has done the most onerous and valuable work on behalf of the Association in this respect and in the matter of the formulation of the entire scheme of standardisation with all its numerous details at very considerable inconvenience and personal sacrifice, with a persistence and thoroughness all their own. They have patiently and laboriously worked at it for months and have served the interests of the Association and the industry at large in a manner in which they have rarely been served before. The best and the most cordial thanks of the Association are due to them for their very valuable services. I honestly feel that this Association ought to show their appreciation of their exceedingly fine work in a form more tangible than the passing of merely complimentary and flattering resolutions.

MR. SAWYER'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. H. Sawyer in seconding the motion said:

The various matters which have been before us during the year under review have been dealt with largely by our Chairman, and few subjects remain for me to bring to your attention. I should like to say a word or two however on the question of....

In paragraph 78 of their report, the Tariff Board stated that the Mill owners' Association should, on behalf of the Cotton Mill Industry of India, undertake a system of registration of trade numbers used by Mills. Though this subject was considered by the Committee of the Association on various occasions, it was hitherto thought that the difficulties connected with the scheme were insuperable. However, in view of the Tariff Board's remarks, the Association reviewed the whole position again and requested their Trade Marks Sub-Committee to submit their proposals for a detailed scheme for the registration of trade numbers. The proposals formulated by the Sub-Committee are already in the hands of members of the Association and the data collected showing the numbers at present used by Mills, and those on which exclusive rights are claimed, are at present being tabulated by the Association. It is regretted that the scheme could not be put through during the past year as the Association's staff was preoccupied with the preparation of statistics for the Strike Enquiry Committee.

MR. H. P. MODY'S SPEECH.

In supporting the resolution Mr. H. P. Mody said:—

A question of special interest at the present moment relates to the Municipal assessment of cotton mills. The sysetm under which we are taxed dates back to the year 1912, when, by common agreement, it was decided that the assessment should be arrived at by taking 4 per cent. on the book value of land and 6 per cent. on the book value of buildings used for bona fide mill purposes. In 1918, when the industry was in a highly prosperous condition, the assessment was increased by 50 per cent. by mutual consent. In a weak moment, we allowed it to be raised five years later by another 25 per cent., making in all an increase of 87-1/2 per cent. on the 1912 assessment.

The last agreement with the Municipality expired in 1928, and your Committee after careful investigation came to the conclusion that the industry as a whole was paying an amount which was not justified by the existing conditions and that the rough and ready method by which mills were being assessed required to be changed. Your Committee have been in negotiation with the Municipal Commissioner for some considerable time, and as a result thereof, there is every reason to hope that a more equitable system of assessment may be agreed upon.

TOWN DUTY ON COTTON.

What is threatening to become a hardy annual with us is the Town Duty on Cotton. We have been fighting for some years for its abolition, or at any rate for a substantial reduction, and like the lady of uncertain age we have been living on hopes. The position at present is that Government and the Corporation are exchanging long and ingenious notes, each trying to establish that the other should bear the loss in revenue arising from the reduction of the duty to 8 annas per bale. Far be it from us to interfere with the normal course of such a constitutional struggle; but we may be permitted to enquire how it can possibly interest us who have been waiting for relief for some years. We have no objection whatsoever if Government can overcome the natural prejudice of the Corporation against parting with a source of revenue once assigned to them, but we are really not interested in the dispute and it is necessary to remind Government that it is nearly two years since the Tariff Board made out a very strong case for the reduction of the duty. The Government of Bombay surely realise the position of the industry, and it is time they gave a practical demonstration of their sympathy in the troubles with which it is faced.

HOW TO RETURN TO PROSPERITY.

I am convinced that the only means of securing that return to prosperity which we have so long hoped and worked for is by ensuring that the importations of cotton piece-goods into this country are confined to qualities which India cannot economically produce. In this connection, we heartily welcome the assurance given by the new Finance Member, Sir George Schuster of his desire to assist the industry, and we trust that in the fresh efforts which the industry proposes to make during the year to enforce a recognition of its just claims, it will receive the powerful backing of Sir George Schuster.

There is one remar, however, which the Finance Member let fall during his budget speech to which I must take exception. He stated that as regards the industrial position his opinion was that cotton mills suffered because instead of husbanding a portion of their profits as reserves during the boom period, they had distributed them to shareholders. This is a hoary belief, and I am afraid it will not easily die. The facts, however, show, as we have repeatedly pointed out, that so far as the Bombay Mill Industry is concerned, the average distribution during the last ten years, including years of abnormal prosperity, has been no more than 6-1/2 per cent., calculated on the real capital sunk in the industry. We do not deny we have made mistakes but we console ourselves with the reflection that our record compares very favourably with that of other industries and organizations. If it were not too presumptuous, I would invite a comparison even with the Government of India! I have thought it necessary to give this reply because the issue of protection whih is so vital to the industry is apt to be obscured by generalizations such as the Finance Member unfortunately allowed himself to adopt without scrutiny.

Before I conclude, gentlemen, I desire to thank you for electing me your Chairman for a second time. During my term of office, I shall do all I can to advance the interests of the industry, and I hope you will extend to me the same measure of co-operation which I received from you during my first year of Chairmanship.

The report was adopted, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The following donations were sanctioned for various institutions:—The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Rs. 2,000; the Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics Rs. 1,000; the Police Comforts Fund Rs. 1,000; the Sir J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Fund Rs. 750; the Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Association Fund Rs. 250; the Bombay Textile & Engineering Association Rs. 500; the Adams-Wylie Memorial Hospital Rs. 250; the National Baby Week Celebrations Rs. 250.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Lalji Naranji.

—:o:—

A GREAT UNIFYING INFLUENCE

—:o:—

BURMESE TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

RANGOON, March 10.

In the afternoon Mahatma Gandhi's programme commenced at 3-30 with the presentation of an address by the Sikh community at the Gurdwara and a purse of Rs. 501/-. The address extolled Gandhiji's virtues and detailed the Sikh institutions in Rangoon pointing out that the Sikhs could hardly be called wealthy. Mahatma Gandhi made a short reply in Hindi. There was a large attendance here and collections were also made on the spot.

STUDENTS' PURSE.

At 4 p.m. the Jubilee Hall was packed to overflowing when Mahatma Gandhi received a Students' Address and a purse of Rs. 1,101. The address described him as one of those international figures responsible for the present marvellous awakening of the youth world. So far as the youths of India and Burma were concerned, none could lay greater claim to inspiring them with new ideals and effecting a new orientation in their outlook. They expressed the opinion that this achievement of his was mainly due to his innate sympathy and his power of understanding the cravings of the younger generation. His intimate and happy relationship with the students entitled him to be unanimously acclaimed to-day as the undisputed President of the Great Republic of the Youth of India and Burma, nay of the whole world.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mahatma Gandhi replying thanked the students for their generous purse. He stated that he had come to Burma for the "Daridra Narayana", a name inherited from the Deshabandhu. After speaking of his mission for the spinning wheel, he observed that the time was coming when even scoffers would pray with him when they had realised the utility of the spinning wheel. He pointed out that he had come to Burma not to ask his Burmese friends to give for his "Daridra Narayana" but he had every right to ask Indians here to part with a share of their earnings. Referring to the opinions expressed with regard to his collections here—that they should be devoted to Burma,—he said all local enterprises should be manned by local men. He told the students that tons of book-reading was nothing compared to an ounce of practice. He advised Professors and Teachers not to stuff the brains of the students with all the literatures they possessed, but to cultivate their hearts. One of the stumbling-blocks in the present educational system, he remarked, was the lack of contact between Professors and students outside the classrooms. He asked each student to approach the mission of his life with purity of heart.

FREEDOM'S PATH PAVED.

At 6 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi addressed a vast gathering, composed of Pongyis at the Shwedagon Pagoda. U. Paw Tun in welcoming Gandhiji on behalf of the Pongyis and the citizens of Rangoon spoke of the latter's services, emphasising that he had paved the way for the freedom of India and that his noble example would leave behind him a great unifying influence. His arrival in Burma had taken place at an important juncture in the annals of the country. An important feature of Burmese life, he remarked, was the activity of priesthood engaged in the political emancipation of the country.

LABOUR PURSE.

Mahatma Gandhi's long programme concluded with a labour reception at Sooniram Hall about 8-30 p.m. The labour address was read out by Mr. A. Narayana Rao welcoming him and acquainting him the grievances of Rangoon labour. Sums of money were presented to him on the spot the collection amounting to over Rs. 500. The function terminated after 9 p.m.

From to-night Mahatma Gandhi's twenty-four hours' silence commences. He leaves for Moulmein to-morrow night.—A. P.

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FIFTH TEST MATCH

—:o:—

Australia's Remarkable stand

367 RUNS FOR 4

MELBOURNE Mar. 12.

England (1st Innings) 519 runs. Australia 1st Innings) 367 for 4.

The Lunch score in the fifth Test Match was 203 runs for three wickets.

(Later)—At the close of to-day's play in the fifth Test Match, Australia had made 367 for the loss of four wickets.

DETAILS OF MONDAY'S GAME.

The attendance on Monday numbered 32,000. The weather was hot and the wicket hard. England's first innings lasted ten hours and a quarter. Leyland was at the wicket for five hours. Ryder took two England wickets for 29 runs. The Australian first wicket partnership between Woodful and Jackson yielded 54 runs, and the second wicket partnership between Woodfull and Kippax saw the addition of 89 to the score.

Leyland made 137 in England's first innings, in which Wall took three wickets for 123 runs, and Hornibrook, three for 142. in Australia's first innings. Woodfull was not out with 78 at the close of play on Monday.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH GAINNG SUPPORT

BACHA'S AGENT PROCEED TO DELHI

PESHAWAR, March 11.

Hazrat Sahib Shorebazar, who has played an important part in the Afghan revolution is reported to be missing from Kabul since several days. Speculation is rife regarding his whereabouts, but nothing is known for certain yet though it is believed that he may have proceeded to the southern or western province. Bachha-I-Saqqa's general, Syed Hassan, is reported to have proceeded towards the territory occupied by the Hazara tribes, with three thousand troops and a party of Maulanas, his object being to persuade the tribes to help Bachha-I-Saqqa.

The Maliks Mahomed Afzal and Mahomed Alam, the ring-leaders of the Shinwari rebellion, are reported to have applied for reinforcements from Bacha-e-Saqqa, but it is stated that they have as yet received no reply.

NADIR KHAN'S MOVE.

General Nadir Khan and Sirdar Shahwali Khan have entered Khost territory via Thull, Alizai and Luzaria. They intend to stop at Mattun and to hold a jirga there, after the Id. Bacha-e-Saqqa is reported to have established friendly relations with Ghousdin Ghalzai, who declared himself King some time back, and has induced him to support Bacha-e-Saqqa's cause. Bacha-e-Saqqa's trade agent in Peshawar has left for Delhi.

The latest reports from Kandahar states that Amanullah's influence is daily increasing. It is believed that in addition to the numerous congregations taking the oath of allegiance to him, the ex-King has succeeded in enlisting four to five thousand soldiers. It is considered likely that military movements will commence immediately the Ramzan ends.—A. P.

BAN ON "SHIVA" IN COMMONS

—:o:—

WINTERTON'S CONCERN FOR HINDU SENTIMENT !

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Earl Winterton said the Government of India had prohibited entry into India of Mr. James Minney's book "Shiva or future of India" because it dealt with certain Indian subjects in such a manner as to cause much justifiable offence to public opinion. It did not attempt to study the subject seriously, thus differing from "Mother India".

The prohibition of the book had nothing to do with the strictures on Government contained in the book. It contained extremely coarse passages about Hinduism and there could be no comparison between "Shiva" and "Mother India". The speaker stopped further questions.—Reutr.

SIR V. CHIROL PROGRESSING

—:o:—

LONDON, March 12.

Cairo—Sir Valentine Chirol is progressing favourably. His temperature is normal.—Reuter.

FORECAST OF WHITLY COMMISSION'S PERSONNEL

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 12.

The Hindustan Times forecasts the personel of the Whitley Commission as follows:—

1. Mr. Whitely, (Chairman), 2 Mr. Glow (Government of Inda), 3. A British Member (probably a Lady). 4 Sir Victor Sassoon (European Employer.). 5. Ibrahim Rahimtullah (Indian employer) 6. Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. (Independent). 7. Mr. Kabeerud-Din Ahmed (Unoependent) Mr. N. M Joshi (Labour). 9. Dewan Chamanlal (Labour). —Free Press.

GOVT DEFEATED IN ASSEMBLY

Continued from page 7.

the same time we do not want to advance in the direction suggested in the Nehru Report but in accordance with the resolutions unanimously passed by the All-Parties' Muslim Conference at Delhi.

ALL ARE AGREED.

Mr. Jinnah said whatever form the national demand took from time to time all agreed that there should be responsible Government in this country with adequate safeguards for the protection of minorities. They were to-day to judge the action of Government and how far it had responded to that demand.

Referring to Pandit Motilal's speech he said there was a great deal in it with which he agreed, but also much more in it with which he could not agree "Speaking with all rseponsibility I make it clear that I am not in accord with the Congress policy or programme. I stand here firmly and deliberately to assert the policy of my school of thought which is establishment of responsible Government, nothing less, nothing more. (Central bloc applause.) My second point is and I don't wish to enter into controversy, but must make it clear that the Nehru Report—I am speaking now on behalf of the Mussalmans—is nothing more than a counter-proposal to the Muslim proposals and has not been accepted by the Mussalmans." (Pandit Motilal: By a section of them.)

Mr. Jinnah: I know the Nehru Report is the pet child of my Hon. friend, but sooner he realises it is not acceptable to Mussalmans the better. (Pandit Motilal: It is.) (Shah Nawaz: Take a division on this point.)

Mr. Jinnah: I can only repeat it is not but my purpose in standing here to-day in my place, if I am not called upon to record my vote in favour of Nehru Report.

Pandit Motilal: I am not asking you to do that.

Mr. Jinnah: I challenge any one to take a plebiscite. I say it is not acceptable.

Pandit Motilal: I say it is.

SETTLEMENT OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM URGENTLY NEEDED.

Mr. Jinnah: If my friend Pandit Motilal remains under delusion he will fail in the object which all of us have at heart. I am not going into the controversy further. Pandit Motilal tells the Government that the door is still open, but I tell this House and the country outside if you wish to live as decent men in this country, settle the Hindu-Muslim question. If you want to cease to be pariahs in the world settle this question. If you settle it you will acquire sanction which the supreme authority of Parliament which Pandit Motilal has admitted will have to take note of. (European and Central blocks applause.)

WHO IS RAISING CONTROVERSY?

Mr. Jinnah: Let us not raise a controversy among ourselves.

Pandit Motilal: Who is doing it?

Mr. Jinnah: You.

Pandit Motilal: You. (Laughter.) I did not raise a controversy at all.

Mr. Jinnah: Good gracious, me. I could have interrupted him. I showed better taste. He is the leader of his Party. I must hear every word he said. He follows a different course which I very much regret.

Mr. Jinnah continued: Having made my ground clear let me turn to the Home Member. He said he was not prepared. May I ask him if he is not aware of the resolutions passed by this House since 1921. What is his response? We are told that there is a Statutory Commission. I don't want to enter into controversy, but the Commission was certainly not response to our demand. We are told today that the Government of India stand by the Declaration of 1917. Why keep repeating the formula that you stand by the August Declaration.

PASS THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

Mr. Jinnah continuing recalled the history of the resolution passed by the House and the appointment of the Muddiman Committee. Then came the famous speech of Lord Birkenhead in July, 1925, challenging India to draw up her Constitution and since then Indian politicians' minds were being exercised in the direction of framing a Constitution which in Mr. Jinnah's opinion was a great mistake. Lord Birkenhead had told them that British Government were not slaves of date, but that the date could be accelerated. However, the Simon Commission came as a bolt from the blue. "What a response? I ask, is the Home Member satisfied with it?" We are told: "Oh, we appointed a Commission which is engaged in its enquiry. Nothing more can be done until they publish their report." Is that all we have to listen to here and acquit you of this charge that you failed to take any steps towards making any adequate response to our repeated demands. This is the real issue before the House and I say there is only one course open to us that is to pass this vote of censure against this Government." (Opposition benches applause.)

NO TRUTH IN GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava supporting the motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru said that solution of the present problem lay in change of heart by the British people. There was no fun in saying that Government stood by the Declaration of 1917 when Government had failed to satisfy even the hunger for bread of the people of India.

Maulvi Shafi Daudi (Congressman) took exception to Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement that the latest demand of the nation was contained in the Nehru Report. Pandit Motilal knew well that the Mussalmans as a body did not accept that Report. A few Mussalmans here and there might support it. But Mussalmans as a body did not accept it.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: "Hear, hear." He wished Pandit Motilal had not referred to controversial points.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: If you read my speech you will find that I did not refer to any controversial point.

Mr. Shafi Daudi proceeding referred to the atmosphere for communal settlement created by Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar in the absence of Pandit Motilal Nehru and the resolution passed by the Madras Congress when the President asked him not to go into details.

AT THE CALL OF HIS LEADER.

Mr. Jayakar in a speech which called forth applause several times clinched the issue before the House. Called upon by his leader Pandit Malaviya to make a contribution to the debate, He said the purpose of the motion was to express the united sense of the Opposition on the question of whether Government had made any and if so an adequate response to the national demand and not the expression of individual party or group on the Nehru Report which in itself was one individual view of that description. Pandit Motilal had made it abundantly clear that he was not asking for a vote on the adequacy or sufficiency of his own effort called the Nehru Committee Report. The question was whether Government had given an adequate response to the national demand which had been pressed in the Assembly since 1924. (Mr. Jinnah: "Hear, hear.") Whether they were Hindus or Mussalmans or Christians they were united in their demand for the establishment as soon as possible of full responsible Government with proper and adequate safeguards for the minorities. (Mr. Jinnah and Independent Party applause.)

Each particular Party might elaborate this demand in its own way, but the demand was for the establishment of Dominion Status of the type of full responsible Government and it was only when that occasion arose that proper safeguards could be provided. Differences there would be with regard to details, but if there were quarrels over these details it was because they did not feel certain that to-day England was going to grant what the two communities would agree upon.

MR. JAYAKAR TEARS AWAY THE MASK.

It did not lie in the mouth of England to say that unless these disputes were settled and as long as the communities were not united they could not give what was asked for. Let England declare that she would grant whatever was agreed upon between the two communities then differences would solve themselves. But the trend of the Government view was evident in the despatch referred to by Mr. Crerar yesterday that civilian judges could become Chief Justices of the High Courts. If such was their flagrant opposition to the opinion of united body of lawyers on a comparatively trivial matter. What could be expected from Government on the major question of policy?

(For Monday's debate on Pandit Motilal's mo[illegible] see page 11.

MOSUL OIL FIELDS AND ROYALTY TO IRAQ GOVT.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Col. Amery said when the Mosul oilfields would reach a stage of commercial development, the Company would pay the Iraq Government a royalty of four shillings a ton on crude oil won and saved and two pence per thousand cubic feet on all natural gases sold. None of the royalty would accrue to His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

Announcement

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JAMRUD BOMBING INCIDENT

—:o:—

MAJOR HARRISON ACQUITTED OF FIRST CHARGE

JUDGMENT RESERVED ON SECOND CHARGE

PESHAWAR, Mar. 11.

Major harrison, the accused in the Jumrud bombing incident, has been acquitted on the first charge by the Court martial. Judgement is reserved on the second charge which may be delivered in a week's time.—A. P.

MAJOR HARRISON'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, March 11.

The Court Martial proceedings against Major Harrison concluded to-day when court pronouncing judgment acquitted the accused on the first charge and reserved judgement on the second charge which will be delivered in about a week's time. The accused in a statement declared that he was wholly unaware. That the area had been wrongly described and had no reason to suspect and did not suspect that there was any possibility of danger on the line laid down for enemy and followed by enemy. "I have endeavoured throughout to bring out the important fact, that the area defined in the station orders is that as now described by the Superintendent of Survey and not that introduced into the map in accordance with the orders of the Prosecutor after the disaster had occurred and before my trial."—A. P.

THE MARIONETTES

—:o:—

AN UNUSUAL AND DELIGHTFUL SHOW

Santoro's world famous Italian Marionettes opened at the Royal Opera House on Monday night and thoroughly delighted those who were present. These quaint little figures with their lifeless limbs controlled by wires capered and danced their way into the hearts of the audience who applanded as though they were being entertained by actual patistes. Their actions and general stage demeanour were typical though naturally crude in the execution, but this very quality lent them an interest which, perhaps, is not surprising in a show which is making its first appearance in Bombay. Unusual and unexpected in everything that composes them they yet possess some of the finer points of the art. Splendid costumes and scenes effects assisted by appropriate lighting embellished the entertainment and enhanced its popularity.

Pressure of space does not permit of a minute appreciation of the programme. This was very tastefully arranged and consisted of a series of items varying between the artistic and the extremely humorous. The Excelsior ballet embodying the two tableaux, "The Spirit of Darkness" and "The King of Light," which preceded the interval, was one of the best items of the evening. A number of short and snappy numbers completed the programme and these undoubtedly contributed substantially to its success. The Skeleton Dance, a very clever item in wwhich the skeleton disintegrates and the forms up again in bewildering succession, was indeed very original and deserved the first place among its fellows. The Neapolitan Tarantella was beautiful, while the Concert Party, which brought the entertainment to an end, sent the people home in a rollicking mood. The celebrated pianist was realistic to the life, even displaying those little idiosyncrasis so inseparable from fame. So was the clear lady who, in listenting to the singer, dose off occasionally and then awoke to realities with suddenness and confusion. It was altogether a very clever show and one which is worth seeing.

Calcutta—2,000 workers of the Adamjee Jute Mills at Belur, Howrah are on strike over the question of wages and hours of weekly work.—A. P.

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INDIA'S NATIONAL DEMAND

Simon Coquetry Won't Delude Us

MONDAY'S DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 11.

The following is the concluding portion of Monday's debate in the Legislative Assembly on Pandit Motilal's motion of censure on Government.

"We on this side have nothing to do with the Simon Report, or anything to be done on the basis of that report. But we are always willing to confer with the representatives of the British Government on equal terms provided India has a predominant voice, and any agreement reached at such a Conference is duly given effect to by the necessary legislation. The Viceroy has said that Parliament will not reduce itself to be the mere registrar of the decisions of other persons. It will not be the first time in British history for Parliament to register a constitution framed by the people whom that constitution is to serve, in consultation with the representatives of Great Britain if Parliament whom that constitution is to serve, registers such a constitution framed by the Indian people. This was done in the case of South Africa and the Irish Free State and also other Dominions. We do not deny that Parliament is supreme, but in giving effect to mutual agreements and understandings between two great people the adoption of the procedure we suggest will not in the least distract from that high position, but will add to the credit, honour and dignity of the great Mother of Parliament. (hear hear). Sir John Simon, in a recent statement holds out the hope of the Constitution being framed by Britain and India together. We cannot allow ourselves to be deluded by such pious hopes. I attach no more importance to it than to the usual invitation to the famous Parlous."

OMINOUS EVENTS.

Proceeding the Pandit said that ominous events were happening in regular cycles of ten years. In 1917 Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford carried out their investigation into the Indian constitution. In 1927 the Simon Commission was appointed. In 1919 the Rowlat Bills were passed over the head of the legislature. In 1929 the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill are before the Assembly. In March 1919, Gandhiji was arrested in connection with the agitation against the Rowlatt Bill and was released. In March 1929, Gandhiji was arrested and relsased on his personal recognisance. On the 6th April 1919 the events of Jallianwala Bagh occurred. Who knew what would happen on the 6th April 1929? But a journalist Mr. Ian Colvin was publishing a book justifying the action of General Dyer. Pandit Motilal read out amidst laugter Mr. Colvin's observation that General Dyer was a humane man who knew and loved the Indian people, and was loved by them both before and after the events of Jallianwala Bagh.

A WARNING.

Pandit Motilal added that non-co-operation was started in 1920. It was again announced to be started in 1930. Concluding he said "that no lover of the country can contemplate lightheartedly the mplications of the non-co-operation movement. If we are driven to resort to non-co-operation, we shall be ready to take the consequences. As for the duty of the Government to govern I fully agree that there is such a duty. But there is the duty of the governed. That is to secure just Government for themselves on principles duly recognised all over the world, and to spare no sacrifice, no suffering, however great, to achieve that end. (applause).

MIAN SHAH NAWAZ.

Mian Shah Nawaz opposing Pandit Motilal Nehru's motion said that the declaration of 1917 which had been reiterated by the Viceroy guaranteed dominion status within a reasonable time. What that reasonable time was and what were the means of attaining it were the subject of controversy. The speaker said that Earl Winterton made a bold gesture last month when he told Parliament that the Committee to discuss the Simon Commission's report may not be the same as the Central Committee now co-operating with the Commission. Mian Shah Nawaz suggested that it would be proper if the leaders of the Parties in the House elected their representatives to sit at a round table conference to discuss the Simon Commission's Report. It was true that Parliament was the supreme authority in the matter of granting a constitution to India, but even Parliament could not ignore the claims of the Indian people. Referring to the ultimatum of the Calcutta session of the Congress, Mian Shah Nawaz said that ultimatums of that nature did no good to anybody. On the other hand they did a great deal of harm by subverting organised Government. The maintenance of law and order was essential in every society and civilization. The defiance of authority which would be the outcome of non-co-operation would lead to anarchy and would sow the seeds of their own disruption. Referring to the constitution proposed by the Nehru Committee the speaker said that Pandit Motilal had presented it to the House for acceptance.

Pandit Motilal:—No Sir. Neither did I present the Nehru Constitution to this House, nor do I propose presenting it to any other House.

Mian Shah Nawaz:—Pandit Motilal Nehru said that the Nehru Constitution is the one acceptable to the largest number of people. "What I have to say is that it is not acceptable to a very large majority of Mussalmans".

Mr. Jinnah:—What I understood Pandit Motilal to say is that full Dominion Status should be granted to India with such safeguards as may be acceptable to all sections of the people.

WANTED FEDERAL GOVT.

Mian Shah Nawaz continued that no constitution would be acceptable to Mussalmans which did not adequately safeguard their interests. They wanted a federal system of Government with autonomous provinces enjoying residuary powers. If the residuary powers were left with the Central Government, the Mussalmans would not accept it. He advised the House to await the Simon Commission's report. When it was available, it would be time to decide what type of Dominion status they wanted.

MR. ACHARYA TURNS TURTLE.

Mr. M. K. Acharya said that he joined in censuring the Government "for their failure to carry out the policy of the 1917 Declaration" but would not join in voting with Pandit Motilal in favour of an immediate demand for Dominion Status.

Voices: For obvious reasons.

Mr. Acharya continuing said that he felt that Dominion status would mean the transfer of power of the middle classes and not to the poor people of the country. Further, the Congress had utterly failed to organise the country for self-Government. They had not organised any self-governing institution in the country in the way of village punchayats. What was the good of Dominion Status when the basis of Dominion Status was wanting in the country? Further he wanted not Dominion Status, but real Swaraj.

PREMATURE!

Sir Darcy Lindsay opposing the motion of Pandit Motilal said that the resolution of the Calcutta Congress and the motion before the House were in the nature of not playing the game with both the Home Member and Parliament. It was not the Home Member who could decide the future Constitution of India but it was the British Parliament which was to do it, and how could Parliament throw overboard a Commission appointed by themselves, and not await its report? It would be far better for the House to wait for the Simon Commission's report and then to say whether it was acceptable or not. All he could say regarding the resolution of Pandit Motilal was that it was premature.

THIRTY YEARS WAR.

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(6) (Advt.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DEMAND

HOME MEMBER REPLIES PT. MOTILAL

NEW DELHI, Mar. 11.

The following is a summary of Mr. Crerar's speech on Pandit Motilal's motion relating to the demand for the Executive Council.

Mr. Crerar said that Pandit Motilal had had some advantage over him in preparing his speech, the tenor of which the speaker could not have known. The Pundit in condemning the "inconsiderateness" of the Treasury benches, had indulged in a little metaphor that the members of the Government had deliberately prevented the blossom from reaching its fruitation. Nevertheless the Pandit had admitted that the tree still continued to grow and flourish."

Pandit Motilal:—Because of the soil.

Mr. Crerar: On what did this blossom grow? That tree, Sir, is the system of Government and the opportunities for Parliamentary debate and development which the egisting constitution allows. (Shouts of "hear hear" from officials and ironical laughter from Opposition benches). It is because the tree exists and continues to produce blossom. That shows the deliberate intention of Parliament in setting up the existing Constitution of India. It represents the hopes which were then entertained by Parliament in taking that action, and it represents further, the honest and consistent course of policy with regard to that Parliamentary announcement which members occupying these benches have consistently endeavoured to follow. (applause from official benches).

TREE OF DISCONTENT.

Pandit Motilal:—I call it discontent.

Mr. Crerar:—A parable is open to two or three interpretations, but no one will deny that the interpretation I have given has historical justification. (cheers).

The Home Member continuing said that he did not wish to follow Pandit Motilal in reviewing the general course of political events during the past seven or eight years but any one who read the debates in the Assembly in 1924 on the national demand would have the impression that the resolution adopted changed complexion with the environment, and that one part of the House put on it an interpretation different from that put on it by the other. (Opposition benches: No, no.). When that was so, there could at least be some difference of opinion on the Government side of the House as to what these demands were on which so complete unity was claimed.

Mr. Crerar said that he did not wish to reply to the concluding portion of the Pandit's speech or use the language of offence. Let them admit, whatever the individual opinions might be, that they confronted a situation which all should endeavour to approach without prejudices and without passions. "I assume from the circumstances and from the form of the Pundit's speech that he invites the Government of India to enter into the great question of the controversy on which is now distracting the country. On reflection he will agree that it is not a very reasonable invitation."

PUNDIT'S PERTINENT QUESTION.

Pundit Motilal:—My question is simple and straight. Are you or are you not prepared to concede full Dominion Status to India, whatever the differences with regard to the conditions and details of the Scheme. (This was heard in the press gallery bit indistinctly).

Mr. Crerar:—I do not propose to embark upon controversial questions (laughter from the Opposition benches) which may or may not be of a subsidiary character, though my reasons for doing so are somewhat different from those of the Pundit. But to the particular question which he puts me, I have a very plain and very simple answer. It was given to this House in words more eloquent and more significant than those which I can employ, by the Viceroy. My answer is, the Government of India stand now, as they must continue to stand, on the Parliamentary declaration of 1917, and the consequences which flow from it, and that, Parliament having appointed a tribunal of enquiry into these grave matters, we can do no more than loyally adhere and endeavour to carry out in the spirit and in the letter, that pronouncement of Parliament, and that we must await the results of the statutory enquiry which is now proceeding. (Applause from official benches). I have endeavoured to give a plain answer to the particular question put me, but beyond that, I do venture to appeal once more to this House and all who are concerned in the great matters of inquiry and controversy now pending, to enter them with a very grave sense of their moment and their magnitude and recognition of the fact that these are questions which can be solved only by common sense wisdom and foresight. I trust that in that spirit the country will pursue the further consideration of these great questions and in that spirit, the House will give its judgment on the motion now before it. (prolonged applause).—A. P.

The House then rose for the day.

A. P.

GANGMEN'S MEETING AT DAHANA

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY RLY. OFFICER

(From a Correspondent).

In connection with the coming strike of Gangmen of the B.B. and C.I. Ry. a meeting under the auspices of the B.B. and C.I. Ry. Employees' Union was held at Bhanu on the 7th instant. Gangmen from Colaba to Surat had come to attend the meeting. A Sub. P.W. Inspector, one of the Rly. officers taking undue advantage of his position, it alleged took law into his own hand, to prevent these Gangmen who were coming peacefully to attend the meeting and even went so far as to assault them.

Amidst intense feeling of resentment the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

(2) "This meeting protests against the high-handed action of the Sub. P.W.I in assaulting peaceful gangmen and in forcibly preventing them from coming to their meeting."

(b) "This meeting resolves to go on a strike from the 13th of March, 1929 if the legitimate demands are not granted by that time."

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Tribute to the Tatas

No occasion will be so very proper to put down in print the relationship—spiritual as well as material—that Japan enjoys with India, as the one presented now by the Japan Times and Mail in its Special Number on the auspicious event of the Enthronement ceremony of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Hirohito.

During the reign of the Emperor Kimmei (552 A.D.) the advent of Chinese civilisation into Japan brought with it the doctrines of Indian Buddhism, then prevalent in China, the introduction of which led to the creation of the present civilization of Japan, Through the earnest and intense desire of the people of Japan, the progress and betterment of the country made itself felt and the new introduction of the Chinese and Indian civilizations was rapidly assimilated. For nearly three hundred years, that is, from the time of the first introduction of the Chinese characters into the Japanese language to that of the advent of Buddhism, Japan, merely enjoying the benefit of the material civilization, was not swayed at all by any influence of moral civilization. The spiritual tendency however found its way through the arrival of Buddhism. It began to enjoy the benefits of the Fine Arts in the real sense of the term, for the advocates of this religion in order to make better impressions upon the people and to turn their minds from their old forms of worship of the native deities built large, artistic and exquisite temples dedicated to Buddha. Big, images of Buddhist gods ornamented with gold and silver, emblematic of their deep love of God Buddha, were set up in the temples and the natives comparing their old crude deities to those exquisite representations of higher powers, were very much impressed and charmed.

During the reign of Empress Suiko (600 A.D.) the arts of astronomy, fortune-telling etc., learnt from Korean scholars were encouraged and some wise men were appointed to study them. About half a century after Emperor Tenji started the Reformation movement which brought forth a great change in the country in as much as he adopted the Chinese system of laws for the management of his Government affairs, the majority of which laws were borrowed from the profound doctrines of Buddhism introduced from India. In the reign Emperor Shomu (724 A.D.) Buddhism reached its climax when the Emperor proclaic laiming himself as the son of Buddha, greatly enhanced the progress of Buddhism. The idea of the deep and serene meditations of Buddhism was spread far and wide and the followers of Buddha growing in great numbers went about preaching all round the country, and contributed much to the betterment and happiness of the people by not only enlightening their minds but by making roads, building bridges etc. It was thus that India indirectly contributed to the civilization of Japan. The slow process of assimilation of these ideals was however brought to a very rapid and advantageous ending in the present state of culture by the Great Emperor Meiji who, coming to the throne in 1868 A.D., subjugated the Tokugawa Shogunate, destroyed the old forms of feudal Government, unified the whole Japanese nation and advocated fully the system of progress in the country. The tree of civilization which was sparsely budding since the beginning of the Empire for nearly 2,500 years finally burst forth into full bloom.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Japan is now holding a prominent place in the manufacturing countries of the world. Looking far back, i. e., during 300 A.D. the home industries had been influenced by Korean and Chinese arts which helped to improve fine and decorative weaving. Let it be said here that the Korean-culture also owed its advancement to Buddhism. Later on, the Indian civilization a more rapid progress was attained in the industries, which passing through both favourable and adverse circumstances, finally and for the betterment of the country were overplaced mechanical industries. This period of transition from simple handicraft to large andscientific venture began its earnest progress in the reign of Empoero Meiji. And the progress now has been so remarkably great that the manufactured articles besides meeting the home demand are even supplying suppling markets abroad.

During the last two decades cotton-spinning has by rapid strides quite out-rivalled all the other industries. Though Japan was producing yarn by means of hand-spinning since the time of Emperor Kammu in the 8th century, the real introduction of the Spinning industry—the foreign style spinning as it is to-day in Japan, dates back to about 1850 A.D. Prince Shimidzu, of Satsuma, a man possessed of business acumen saw some samples of cotton yarn brought by a foreigner and being of a highly enterprising nature he imported some spinning machineries into Japan. Death however intervened, but fortunately for the Industry, his son and heir, more sanguine than his father, carried on the work. Thus the first spinning mill was started in Japan in the year 1863. Since then through gradual progress the spinning industry has established a firm footing in this country and other spinning companies have been established by the help of the Government.

However, the yarn that was manufactured in these mills out of native-grown or inferior quality Chinese cotton was very coarse and of rough character. It could not complete with the foreign-spun yarn which was very smooth and lustrous and the trade consequently begean to suffer. Japan turned its attention to India for its raw cotton and for the first time direct connection between India and Japan was established. The cotton spinning industry got a very healthy stimulus during the great War and the spinning companies started the weaving of cottonfabrics on a larger scale than hitherto done to cope with the demand from the South Seas and other countries.

INDIAN COTTON.

It will not be out of place here to mention how Indian cotton was first brought into Japan. The unique honour of the introduction of such an important commodity as raw cotton goes to the late Mr. R. D. Tata, a prominent Parsi citizen of Bombay so well-known in the Japanese businesseircles, who had the high distinction of The Third Order of hThe Rising Sun conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan in just appreciation of his services to the development of the Indo-Japanese trade.

A small party of Japanese merchants connected with the cotton industry went to India about the year 1889 to investigate the possibilities of using Indian Cotton for Japanese Mills. Mr. R. D. Tata being interested in the development of trade relations with Japan not only gave the party the necessary information but undertook to ship the first lot of 32 bales of cotton to Japan. A year later (1890) Mr. Tata went to Japan himself and was surprised to find that all the bales sent by him were lying unused at the Japanese Mills mainly for the reason that the Japanese did not know how to open out and work the hard-pressed cotton, they being only familiar up to then with half pressed or unpressed Cainese cotton. He therefore guided them properly and prompted them to introduce the necessary machinery. From such a small beginning of 32 bales in 1890 initiated by Mr. Tata the present export on an extensive scale of Indian cotton to Japan was developed. In a short space of 37 years the whole outlook has changed and at the present day Japan is importing nearly 20 lacs of cotton bales from India. Another obstruction also presented itself. With the question of buying Indian Cotton there arose the difficulty of shipping the cotton from Bombay to Japan. Optimistic about the future progress of cotton importation from India it was felt inadvisable by the business-men of Japan to depend mainly upon foreign steamship companies for the cotton transportation. If Japan could have a steamer service of its own it would not only have much more trade facilities but would be economically advantageous to the state also. How this problem was finally solved in narrated by Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, President of the Indo-Japanese Association in his address at the General Meeting of the Association, when describing how spinning mills were first introduced in Japan, he stated as follows:

.....The operation of these spinning companies naturally made it necessary to import raw cotton. We had some cotton produced in the country, such as was called Moka cotton. But it was of such an insignificantly small amount that we purchased Chinese cotton, only to find it to be of inferior quality. Our eyes then turned to India, the land of raw cotton and spinning in the Orient. An investigation of India and her spinning was now necessary, and Mr. Rihei Kawamura was sent to India, I think, in 1889. Well, concerning spinning and the importation of Indian cotton, we approached Mr. R. D. Tata. Soon Mr. R. D. Tata came over to Japan. I invited him to a reception at my house, and I introduced him to many leading businessmen of Japan. Subsequently, an arrangement was made for the importation of Indian cotton. Another difficulty presented itself. Cotton must be brought over by steamer. The Oriental lines were then operated by three shipping companies, namely the P. & O., an Italian and an Austrian line, the first mentioned company almost monopolizing the service to Japan. Freight was quoted at Rs. 17, I think, per ton of cotton to Japan. This was unbearably high, but they would not take less. Just at this juncture, Mr. J. N. Tata came over on a visit to Japan, with the object of opening a new shipping service between India and Japan. At his invitation to us to take a share in the new service, I saw Mr. Masazumi Morioka, the then President of the N. Y.K., who died some time ago, Mr. Rempei Kondo, Mr. Masayoshi Kato, Mr. Masabumi Asada, and other leading persons. An arrangement was arrived at between Mr. Tata and the N.Y.K. to open a service to Bombay, under joint management. I remember that the Japanese spinners guaranteed an annual shipment of 50,000 bales.. Naturally, the P. & O. offered keen com petition by absurdly reducing their freight from Rs. 17 to 11½, until a subsidy was given by the Japanese Government in aid of the competitive service of the N.Y.K. The P. & O. saw the inadvisability of maintaining such competition; it came to an end, and freight was carried at a reasonable rate. The joint operation between the N.Y.K. and Mr. Tata came to an end three years after, and the service fell into the sole hands of the former. No competition is possible in these days in this service, but such was the state of things thirty years ago and my intimate relation with the Tata family."

PRESENT CONDITION.

Having discussed so far the relation of India and Japan in the olden times we shall now turn to the present state of affairs as it stands in the matter of trade.

India, as the 2nd best raw cotton-producing country and an important market for Japanese manufa cured articles, coming only next to America and China, presents general economic questions of interest to Japan.

India has an area of about 1,805,000 square miles about 7 to 8 times as much as that of Japan. The greater part of India contains rich alluvial soil and having a hot climate with sufficient rains it is very productive and rich enough in natural resources to be an industrial country.

Japan imports from India, in the main, raw cotton, which covers 80 per cent of its total import from there. On the other hand, its chief exports to India are cotton yarns and knitted goods. As compared to pre-war figures the import of raw cotton is two times and export of knitted goods, yarn etc., nearly twelve times as much—a fact which presents a very favourable and beneficial aspect in Japan's trade with India. In yarn and tissues Japan export comes to 3-1 by 3 times as much as compared with pre-war figures and thus here also it stands as the largest exporter, second only to Great Britain. Japan has to meet with competition from Great Britain in export of high quality goods to India. However, Japan's relationship with India not only commercial but social as well as intellectual is getting closer and more friendly every year. Looking to the important trade connections established between the two countries it must be made to grow further by Japan, more especially as China, now in an utterly disorderly condition, is a cause of increasing anxiety in its future peaceful trade-relationship. From the view-point of correlative benefit, let us hope that the commercial relationship between India and Japan would be kept steadfastly and continuously growing, and that the mutual prospesrity should be the common gaol.

We have seen how Japan adopted the civilization of a superior order from the Eastern climes of India, Korea and China and moderated it to suit its requirement. The present day progress of Japan shows us further how, in loyal conformity with the declaration of Emperor Meiji to seek knowledge from all the parts of the world', it turned its attention to acquiring civilization also from the West. In the absorption of this new form of civilization one finds the same zeal, the same assiduity which were characteristic of ancient Japan when it began to adopt the Eastern Culture. The nations abroad are looking with wonder how Japan in a short period of seven decades eagerly sought and digested the New Ideas and has progressed so far as to bring itself to the front, along with the march of time.

MEIJI AND TAISHO.

The Meiji and the Taisho Eras have completely revolutionised Japan. Side by side with material civilization there were imported in the Nation science and liberalism accentuated further by the penetration of Western thought. During the Great War Japan imbued the doctrines of internationalism and cosmopolitanism and with the influx of the world's present day notions Japan has been virtually modernised. It now present to the world a life full of hustle and bustle. The period of restful and romantic days of the Old Japan is now a thing of thepast.

The Conservative mind must be feeling loath to see this Passing of the Old'—to see the old historical land marks being gradually eaten up by the tidal influx of theoutside civilization; but it is the price Japan has to pay for its betterment.

On the present auspicious occasion of the Enthronement of His Majesty the Emperor HIROHITO, let us all wish in our heart of hearts that the progress attained by Japan be kept up running smoothly, that the National prosperity be greatly enhanced in the present Era of Showa and that His Imperial Majesty be spared long to fulfil the high aspirations of the nation's betterment. BANZAI. Japan Times Enthvronement number.

TOWARDS INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

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PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The variety of resolutions and decisions by the different Conferences and Conventions held in Calcutta during Christmas week have left the friends of India in a state of confusion as to the ideal of the Indian Nationalist movement. To clarify the situation and to discuss ways and means of propagating Indian Nationalist aspirations in Great Britain the London Branch of the Indian National Congress called a Conference of the Representatives of the League against Imperialism, the I.L.P. the Communist Party, and other sympathisers of the Labour Party in the House of Commons last Tuesday. Amongst those present were Mr. James Maxton, M.P., Chairman of the LL.P., and also the League against Imperalism, Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., Mr. A. J. Cook Secretary of the Miners Federation, Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Tom Mann, Dr. Vakil, and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Brockway, Political Secretary of the I.L.P., regretted his absence owing to the Conference of the Second International in London. Dr. K. M. Pardhy of the Indian Congress was voted to the Chair. There were prolonged discussions on the decisions of the Calcutta Congress, Reports of other Conferences Conventions and Organisations such as the All-Parties Convention the Youth Conference, the Liberal Federation at Allahabad, Moslem Conferences in Calcutta and Delhi were read and discussed. Mr. James Maxton, M.P., suggested that the decision of the Conference should be embodied in a Resolution clearly formulating a lead for British sympathisers in England. After mutual discussions the following Resolution was drafted and adopted unanimously:—

"The undersigned having carefully studied the decisions of the Indian Nationalist and Working class Organisations consider that the bulk of Indian opinion is clearly in favour of complete National Indenendence and pledge themselves to give their full support for this demand."

It was further decided that this Resolution be sent to the British and Indian Press. The Bombay riots which had been the subject of a long statement by R. Winterton on the brevious day were then discussed. It was suggested that a telegram conveying the feeling of the Conference be sent out to the Bombay Congress Committee and the Indian Press:—

"The undersigned view with concern attempts by communal partisans and by the British Government to exploit the regrettable disturbances in Bombay against the interests of workers and Indian people generally. Conflict arising from employment of brutal strike-breaking methods proves the necessity for Indian Nationalists to help organisation of workers in remedying their grievances as essential for safeguarding national interests." This was adopted unanimously.—O. P. S.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S GESTURE!

Round Table Conference in London?

The Delhi Correspondent of "Forward" writes:—

The co-operating circle are receiveing a snes of shocks and to-day came the latest from Ooty where Sir John Simon has given expression to the views which are being interpreted in the political circles as being more near reality than any statement that has previously emanated from the same quarter. This is also in time with the latest developments at this end.

The position is this that the original idea of making India accept the Simon Conference as something of the nature of a Round Teble Conference having failed the Government now fixed its hope on the second stage and wishes to convert the London conversations into a Round Table Conference. They have not yet planned detail and would do so after sounding the views of the boycott leaders. This is what the Viceroy is anxious to do before the proceedings in London commence.

I may in this connection say there in no truth in the suggestion emanating from London that the Viceroy may postpone his London visit in order to carry on repressive campaign. The fact is the Viceroy is anxious to meet the boycott leaders having felt shy of making use of the opportunity offered him by the Hon. Mr. Patel's tea party Thus the Indian Central Committee will be appeased by being taken to London next summer. But its members will have no say in the future conversations in London which will go over the whole ground and hammer out a scheme acceptable to both sides.

But Earl Winterton's temper has yet to be subdued before the necessary atmosphere is created. Sir John Simon has played his part and probobly he wishes to create a little favourable atmosphere for his impending return to Delhi.

PROBLEM OF DEPRESSED CLASSES NOT POLITICAL.

The political circles find another bright feature in his Ooty speech namely his public confession of truth that the problem of the depressed classes is social and not political. Those who remember the great gusto with which Sir John Simon championed the cause of the depressed classes during the various stages of his enquiry and the political capital he wished to make out of it feel that either enlightenment has come after all that Sir John Simon has realsed that to lower the franchise to admit the depressed classes would be out of tune with his scheme of reforms which may not recommend much further extension of the electorate.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Whatever the motive, there is no doubt that the political circles here think that Sir John Simmon's Ooty speech has a special political significance and that if the authorities are earnest and are not browbeaten by a handful of co-operators follow only the logical course, namely to summon a Round Table Conference in London where the question would be examined afresh from the point of view of high policy and not confounded by technical objections which may be raised by the vested interests in this country.

A scene from Krishna's Jewel Pro duction which will be shortly shown at Krishna Cinema.

HAMBURG

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(By Senatsrat Zinn, of Hamburg.)

The life of Hamburg is so much dominated by the activities conducted in her port that it is no exaggeration to say that the two are virtually identical.

An impressive and imposing sight greets the visitor who has come to view the port of Hamburg. It extencs on both sides of the river almost from the eastern extremities of the residential quarters to Blankenese, the garden suburb on the northern bank of the Elbe. It consists of a sheer endless confusion of harbour basins and navigable waterways, of quay walls, transit sheds and cranes, of docks and slipways and is animated by innumerable boats and launches, ferries and tugs and—above all—the giant liners that are at home on all the seven seas. The port, like a mighty magnet, attracts to itself the languages of all nations, the goods produced by all countries.

The "hinterland" of the port is formed by the City which centres around the Stock Exchange and the Town Hall and is intersected by wide and busy thoroughfares lined with the tall brick buildings of modern office blocks. The latter, despite their outward plainness, are beautiful in their way, because their architectural design is expressive of the purposes they are intended to serve. Thus, the Chilehaus, the Sprinkenhof and the Mohlenhof buildings—to mention only a few among them—aptly bear witness to Hamburg's will to life, as the whole world may see. The biggest of these office blocks contain as many as 1,500 single offices. Their roofs are higher than those of the churches, and their height will soon rival that of the church steeples and spires. But around the city churches of St. Catharine's, St. Nicholas' and St. Michael's there cluster old-fashioned houses dating back to the seventeenth-century style of timber architecture. That was the time when the merchant's private residence and his business premises were still accommodated within the same building.

Shallow canals—locally called "Fleete"—intersect the City proper, and the contract thus presented between the hustle and bustle of the modern metropolis and the romantic sleepiness of a medieval town is most charming and interesting. A veritable link between the past, the present and the future!

And suddenly we come to a part where the loud noise of traffic no longer rends the air. The wide expanse of the Alster basin spreads before our eyes. Rest and recreation are its predominant features. It is the biggest of the "lungs" of Hamburg and is surrounded by the residential quarters on both sides. True, here and there a canal branches off from it and from the main Elbe and leads on to some industrial district: but this does not destroy the uniform character of the residential part of the town. Practically all the streets are lined with rows of trees, and practically every district has its own parks, public gardens and sports grounds. The Low German style of brick architecture has been introduced there just as it has been reintroduced in the City. Numerous public buildings, schools and tenement houses in the eastern and northern quarters of the town may be cited as examples.

In olden days the warehousing premises, the office rooms and the dwelling accommodation of the merchant and his family were all housed under one roof. This is no longer possible in our modern age of progress St. Catharine's, St. Nicholas' progress: but the city arms with their three turrets are all the same still symbolic of the warehouse town, the business town and the residential town, just as they were in the past.

London March 10.—Fireman of light engine involved in Darlington smash has died.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—Four persons were killed and eleven seriously injured near Adabazar, Anatolia, during night time. A huge boulder hurtled down the mountainside and crashed into a passing train. The engine was smashed to smithereens and several coaches capsized.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—M. Trstsky with his wife and son has been allowed to leave the Soviet Consulate and is living in a hotel at Pera. Mr. Trotsky has undertaken to maintain complete reserve and not to organise demonstrations.—Reuter.

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